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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 91-220
S.858

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S.858

Jan. 3, 1969 Rep. Johnson of California introduced H.R. 485 which was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

Feb. 4, 1969 Sen. Murphy introduced and discussed S.858 which was referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced and remarks of author.

Sept.17,1969 Senate committee voted to report S.858.

Sept.18,1969 Senate committee reported S.858 with amendments. S. Rept. 91-417. Print of bill and report.

Sept.23,1969 Senate passed S.858 as reported.

Sept.24,1969 S.858 referred to House agriculture committee. Print of bill as referred.

Jan. 19,1970 House agriculture committee reported without amendment H.R. 485. H. Rept. 91-787. Print of bill and report.

Mar. 10,1970 Rules committee granted rule for consideration of S.858.

Mar. 11,1970 House rules committee reported a resolution for consideration of S.858

Mar. 17,1970 House passed S.858 in lieu of H.R. 485.

Mar. 21,1970 Approved: P.L. 91-220

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 485

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1969

Mr. JOHNSON of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with regard to wheat.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (j) of section 334 of the Agricultural Ad-
4 justment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1334), is
5 amended to read as follows:

6 “(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act,
7 the Secretary shall increase the acreage allotments for the
8 1969 and subsequent crops of wheat for privately owned
9 farms in the irrigable portion of the area known as the Tule-
10 lake division of the Klamath project of California located in
11 Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, as defined by the

1 United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Recla-
2 mation, and hereinafter referred to as the area. The increase
3 for the area for each such crop shall be determined by add-
4 ing, to the extent applications are made therefor, to the total
5 allotments established for privately owned farms in the area
6 for the particular crop without regard to this subsection
7 (hereinafter referred to as the original allotments) an acre-
8 age sufficient to make available for each such crop a total
9 allotment of twelve thousand acres for the area. The addi-
10 tional allotments made available by this subsection shall be in
11 addition to the National, State, and county allotments other-
12 wise established under this section, and the acreage planted
13 to wheat pursuant to such increases in allotments shall not
14 be taken into account in establishing future State, county,
15 and farm acreage allotments except as may be desirable in
16 providing increases in allotments for subsequent years under
17 this subsection for the production of Durum wheat (class
18 II). The Secretary shall apportion the additional allotment
19 acreage made available under this subsection between Modoc
20 and Siskiyou Counties on the basis of the relative needs for
21 additional allotments for the portion of the area in each
22 county. The Secretary shall allot such additional acreage to
23 individual farms in the area for which applications for in-
24 creased acreages are made on the basis of tillable acres, crop
25 rotation practices, type of soil and topography, and the

1 original allotment for the farm, if any. The increase in the
2 wheat acreage allotment for any farm under this subsection
3 shall be conditioned upon the production of Durum wheat
4 (class II) on the original allotment and on the increased
5 acreage. The producers on a farm receiving an increased
6 allotment under this subsection shall not be eligible for
7 diversion payments under section 339.”

91ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 485

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
1938 with respect to wheat.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California

JANUARY 3, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 858

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 4, 1969

Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. CRANSTON) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect
to wheat.

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24 creased acreages are made on the basis of tillable acres, crop
25 rotation practices, type of soil and topography, and the

1 original allotment for the farm, if any. The increase in the
2 wheat acreage allotment for any farm under this subsection
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7 sion payments under section 339.”

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
1938 with respect to wheat.

By Mr. MURPHY and Mr. CRANSTON

FEBRUARY 4, 1969

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

to, and participation in, international expositions held within the United States, and we urge enactment of the draft

the B.I.E. provides discipline in organization, operation and frequency of international expositions. It is not consistent with internal exposition procedures of our nation. The bill is directed to establishing internal procedures for the United States.

It would provide specific guidelines for the sponsors in the United States in terms and conditions under which the Government will (a) recognize an exposition, and (b) be an official participant in it. With respect to recognition, it would establish criteria under which the President could determine the national interest of an exposition before granting recognition. The bill would provide recognition take the form of an official letter from the President to the B.I.E. for national registration and an invitation to the United States of the Union and foreign nations to take part in the event.

It also would establish orderly procedures by which the Federal Government could become a participant in the event. Basically, these procedures provide that the President, after finding Federal participation in an international exposition is in the national interest, may propose for such participation to the Congress for approval. The bill would provide that the event meets the criteria, and has received, Federal recognition. It would provide that the proposed event has the sanction of the B.I.E., and that the plan for the Federal participation by the Secretary of Commerce. The President is empowered by the bill to give Federal recognition or participation where subsequent events have shown continued Federal interest in the event and would no longer be in the national

It would leave the ultimate authority for Federal participation in Congress, providing a better basis for the Executive to give orderly preliminary consent to proposed events.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO AMEND THE HIGH UINTAS WILDERNESS, ASHLEY AND WASATCH NATIONAL FORESTS, STATE OF UTAH

MR. PRESIDENT, I am today introducing a bill which would designate an area of supreme beauty and natural value as the High Uintas Wilderness. Located in northeastern portion of the Wasatch and Ashley National Forests has long been worthy of preservation in its own right. Having been one of the advocates of the Wilderness Act, it is a pleasure for me to seek Congressional approval to place this area under the protection of the national wilderness preservation system and would be the first in the State of Utah to receive such designation.

The measure which I now introduce is designed to respond both to the need to preserve its remaining wilderness, and to Utah's need to provide for full development of its scarce water resources. One of the wilderness areas in my bill omit a single unit of land, or slightly less than one-

third of the total acreage that the Forest Service recommended to the President for inclusion. I have made this reduction not out of a disregard for the pristine values of the region, but because that portion, generally referred to as area D or the Uintas River drainage, is under study by the Bureau of Reclamation to complete planning for the ultimate phase of the central Utah project. The Bureau's investigation may show that it will be necessary to locate a water storage facility within that region, or that water from a facility would be backed up into it. This would violate the wilderness standards and such area would have to be excluded. It is hoped that the progress of the study will permit a decision on this matter later this year. Perhaps no such inconsistent usage will be required, in which event area D could be added to the wilderness area.

The State of Utah is dependent upon the full development of all available water resources if it is to meet today's and tomorrow's water requirements. Completion of the ultimate phase of the central Utah project is vital to this effort. I could not consciously inhibit progress toward that objective by allowing an area of land which may be needed for the project to be hastily designated as wilderness.

Omission of this one portion from the Uintas Wilderness proposal at this time will not detract from the physical and spiritual attractiveness of the region. Furthermore, I will introduce legislation to add all or such part of this land to the wilderness to the extent that the ultimate phase permits.

The Governor of Utah has advocated the establishment of the High Uintas Wilderness, with the proviso that action on the Uintas River drainage be delayed. Hearings in Utah have also revealed broad popular support for the designation of these lands as wilderness.

Mr. President, in passing the Wilderness Act, Congress declared a policy "to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness."

A wilderness—

The Congress stated—

It is an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain.

The land of the High Uintas is that kind of area, and its preservation is distinctly in keeping with the spirit that led to the realization of a national wilderness system. Now is the time for Congress to give this resource that unique form of protection.

I ask unanimous consent to print the text of the bill at this point in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 857) to designate the High Uintas Wilderness, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests, in the State of Utah, introduced by Mr. Moss, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Af-

fairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 857

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 891) the area classified as the High Uintas Primitive Area, with the proposed additions thereto, other than Area D, and deletions therefrom, as generally depicted on a map entitled "High Uintas Wilderness—Proposed," dated August 21, 1967, which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, is hereby designated as the High Uintas Wilderness within and as a part of the Ashley and Wasatch National Forests, comprising an area of approximately 220,989 acres.

SEC. 2. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the High Uintas Wilderness with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and maps may be made.*

SEC. 3. The High Uintas Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 4. The previous classification of the High Uintas Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

S. 858--INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO AMEND THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938 WITH RESPECT TO WHEAT

MR. MURPHY. Mr. President, today, in behalf of my distinguished colleague, Senator CRANSTON, and myself, I introduce a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with regard to wheat.

This bill would require the Secretary of Agriculture to increase to 12,000 acres the acreage allotments for the 1969 and subsequent crops of wheat for privately owned farms in the irrigable portion of the Tulare area in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties of California.

The increase in the wheat acreage allotment shall be for the production of Durum wheat only on both the original allotment and on the increased acreage.

The producers on a farm receiving an increased allotment under this subsection shall not be eligible for diversion payments.

Similar legislation was introduced in the 90th Congress, but because of adverse reports from the Department of Agriculture, no action was taken.

The Department of Agriculture position was based on a contention that it would give preferential treatment to producers in the Tulare area and that Durum wheat was not in short supply.

While it is true that Durum wheat is not in short supply nationally, it is short on the Pacific coast, and the U.S. Durum

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Wheat Growers Association support this legislation.

Durum wheat grown in the Tulare area is the only wheat available for Pacific coast manufacture of pasta products, and if the entire Tulare basin were planted in Durum wheat, it could not, even then, meet the needs of the west coast.

I would like to point out, in conclusion, that this is the only place that Durum is grown on the Pacific coast.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 853) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to wheat, introduced by Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. CRANSTON), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 860—INTRODUCTION OF BILL ESTABLISHING A FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill establishing a Federal Department of Consumer Affairs.

Almost every economic, political, social, professional, and religious group in America is organized to make its voice heard in some fashion or another. If an issue is raised that touches their special concern they have a voice that is heard and weighed. They have political power that is listened to and respected. The consumer does not. He spends his dollar in an incredibly sophisticated and deceitful marketplace where his lone wit and native intelligence count for very little.

No matter how intelligent the shopper, he is unable to judge the quality or reliability of innumerable items in the marketplace. He can look at a tire all day long and still not figure out what weight it will safely bear, how well it will wear or whether it is worth \$10 or \$50. Furthermore, the tire dealer can sit there all day with him and he cannot do any better.

The consumer is the forgotten man in this overorganized and overplanned economic system. It is time his voice was heard and his interests fairly represented. To achieve some measure of equity for the consumer we propose the creation of a Cabinet-level Department of Consumer Affairs.

The legitimate demand for new and stronger laws to protect the consumer has been heard. Congress has enacted some useful legislation designed to protect consumers from misleading interest rates, poorly constructed automobiles and tires, flammable clothing, unwholesome meat and poultry, deceptive packaging, hazardous toys, and loansharking.

The job that now lies ahead for the Congress is correcting the lack of coordination in the administration of these laws. It is folly to lull ourselves into thinking that consumers are, at long last, really getting the full protection they so badly need, when there are some

33 departments and agencies making only a fragmented and halfhearted attempt to protect the consumer. The laws are there, but the spirit and drive to administer these laws are lacking.

If this Department of Consumer Affairs is established, it would be the watchdog over those agencies whose duty it is to protect the consumer. It is important to note that this bill would not only protect consumers from fraudulent practices in the private sector, but also would prod those Government agencies which are slow to respond to the needs of the consumer.

This bill would establish a Consumer Counsel. It would provide a place to register complaints and create an agency to speak and fight for the consumer's interest.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 860) to establish a Department of Consumer Affairs in order to secure within the Federal Government effective representation of the interests of consumers; to coordinate the administration of consumer services by transferring to such Department certain functions of the Departments of Commerce; Labor; Agriculture; Health, Education, and Welfare; and other agencies; and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. NELSON (for himself and Senators RINGBOLD, MOSS, YOUNG of Ohio, MAGLETON, RANDOLPH, GRAVEL, BURDICK, TYDINGS, and YARBOROUGH), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 861—INTRODUCTION OF CONSUMER PROTECTION ASSISTANCE BILL

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleagues, Mr. GODDELL, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. LATTIFIELD, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. PROBY, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. TYDINGS, and Mr. YARBOROUGH, I introduce a bill, the Consumer Protection Assistance Act. This is a companion bill to one which will be introduced in the other body by Representative REID of New York.

The Consumer Protection Assistance Act is based upon my experience as attorney general of New York in 1935 and 1936 and the subsequent experience of my successor in that office, Judge Louis Lefkowitz.

The Consumer Protection Assistance Act would provide Federal grants to the States to cover up to 50 percent of the cost of the State's consumer protection plan. To be eligible, the State plan would have to be approved by the Secretary of Commerce and must include:

First. A consumer protection office within the State to deal with dishonest practices;

Second. Programs to license or otherwise regulate business activities including, but not limited to household appliance repairmen, motor vehicle repairmen, home movers, and home improvement contractors, in order to provide consumer protection. State regulation may include, but not be limited to, pro-

tection against false advertising; to perform the work or service advertised, performing unnecessary or requested work or service; to perform work or services as requested to the consumer and for which the consumer was billed;

Third. Programs to require reporting agencies to adopt standard procedures for meeting the need of commerce for credit information in a manner which is fair and equitable to the individual person. State regulations seek to insure that credit reporting agencies exercise their grave responsibility with fairness, impartiality, and for the individual right of privacy. To provide the individual an opportunity to correct erroneous information;

Fourth. Consumer education programs to assist consumers residing in areas with high concentration of low income individuals, and to encourage introduction of consumer education courses in public school curriculum.

All of us are—without exception—consumers.

Our concerns as consumers start in the marketplace where we live. In Metropolitan New York the Better Business Bureau received more than a quarter of a million complaints from consumers about various problems which they had in their local marketplace—complaints about seller behavior and demands for corrective action.

Appropriate action should be taken to protect the public from the practices of the unenlightened and progressive segment of our business community, the unscrupulous few preying on the unwary buyer.

The intent of the Consumer Protection Assistance Act is to identify and regulate relatively few in the business community who practice deception and intimidation and to provide such regulation as to allow the consumer to deal on an equal basis in the marketplace.

The advance technology and increasing sophistication of modern consumer products have often turned the once fair exchange between the parties into a one-way street. There is an impressive array of new products and new versions of old products. Our urbanized consumer has a household of intricate gadgets. The consumer marketplace has grown increasingly complex. Technological progress and modern marketing methods have contributed to an unparalleled standard of living. But technology, with a life of its own, and modern marketing with its emphasis on "mass" have made it more and more difficult for the individual consumer to make his selection with complete and accurate information.

Yesterday's rather unsophisticated hand-operated can opener is today's electric machine which not only opens the can and removes the top, but also sharpens knives and crushes ice. These conveniences are not confined to the consumer's home.

With the refining of the internal combustion engine, repairs can only be made by highly specialized mechanics. The reliance must be placed on the

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8. SHOE IMPORTS. Rep. Cleveland called for swift passage of an effective shoe import quota bill. p. H8095

SENATE

9. WHEAT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 858, to authorize increased wheat acreage allotments for privately owned irrigable farms in the Tulalake area, Calif., and S. 2832, to postpone for one year the payment to producers of the balance from the 1968 wheat crop in the export marketing certificate pool. p. D821
10. POTATOES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1181, the potato research and promotion bill; and S. 2214, to place potatoes for dehydration and processing into other potato products on an equal basis with potatoes for canning and freezing which are not exempt under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. p. D821
11. REVIEW COMMITTEES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2226, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, regarding the eligibility for membership on marketing quota review committees. p. D821
12. NOMINATION; CCC. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported favorably the nomination of Assistant Secretary Cowden to be a member of the Board of Directors of CCC. S10671
13. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee "also approved 10 watershed projects." p. D821
14. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Agreed to S. Res. 256, excusing Sen. Bellmon from further service on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee and assigning him to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; and excusing Sen. Cook from further service on the Agriculture and Forestry and assigning him to the Commerce Committee. Several other committee reassignments were also included in the resolution. p. S10743
15. TAX REFORM. Sen. Allen submitted an amendment to H. R. 13270, the tax reform bill, which would increase the amount of the deduction for each personal exemption from \$600 to \$1200. pp. S10676-7
Sen. Javits inserted his testimony given before the Finance Committee on the tax reform bill. pp. S10680-84
Sen. Long inserted testimony given **before the Finance Committee by interested** persons on the tax reform bill and its provisions regarding charitable contributions. pp. S10695-98
16. POLLUTION. Sen. Packwood inserted Senator Cook's address on environmental and pollution control. pp. S10679-80

17. PESTICIDES. Sen. Nelson inserted an article which depicts the "threat to our environment from the continued use of persistent, toxic pesticides." pp. S10704-5
Sen. Tydings inserted an article on the dangers of pesticides. The article substantiates and corroborates features of S. 2747, a bill introduced by Tydings regarding the regulation of pesticides. pp. S10714-16
18. GRAZING FEES. Sen. Metcalf discussed grazing fees and inserted data depicting the range of fees on State and private lands in the West. pp. S10717-20
19. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Zwach stated that "one of the primary concerns of the vast area of mid-America is the farm program" and inserted an article, "Farm Crossroads." p. E7558
20. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Reifel inserted two articles describing the development of the Nation's land and water resources. pp. E7559-60
21. POLLUTION. Rep. Gude inserted an article describing the efforts of a women's group in fighting the causes of water pollution. pp. E7561-2
Rep. Dingell inserted an article, "Hot, Polluted Water Might Wipe Out Salmon--." pp. E7577-8
22. FISHERIES. Rep. Byrne, Pa., stated his concern with the crisis of the fishing industry and inserted an article on problems of the industry. pp. E7565-7
23. FARM SAFETY. Rep. Smith, Ia., stated that few seem to be concerned about farm tractor accidents, requested a study of possible means of improving farm machinery safety, and inserted several articles as to the extent of the problem. pp. E7569-74
24. PUBLIC WORKS. Rep. Eilberg criticized the announced reduction in new contracts for Government construction and said, "This action is short sighted and will have a disastrous impact on the general economy and a specific sector of the economy." pp. E7581-2

BILLS INTRODUCED

25. MILITARY TRAINING. S. 2908 by Sen. Young, to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 so as to reduce from 24 months to 18 months the period of time persons inducted into the Armed Forces under such act may be required to serve; to the Armed Services Committee.
26. CONTRACTS. H. R. 13846 by Rep. Moorhead, to amend the act of August 24, 1931 (commonly referred to as the "Miller Act"), to exempt construction contracts not exceeding \$20,000 in amount from the bonding requirements of such act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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11. POTATOES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 1181, to enable potato growers to finance a nationally coordinated research and promotion program to improve their competitive position and expand their markets for potatoes by increasing consumer acceptance of such potatoes and potato products and by improving the quality of potatoes and potato products that are made available to the consumer (S. Rept. 91-416) and S. 2214, to exclude potatoes for all types of processing from provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act (S. Rept. 91-418). p. S10807
12. WHEAT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 858, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to increase certain wheat acreage allotments in the Tulalake area, Calif., (S. Rept. 91-417). p. S10807
13. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported S. J. Res. 152, an original resolution to provide for the temporary extension of rural housing programs and Federal Housing Administration insurance authority, and to extend the period during which HUD may establish maximum interest rates on insured loans (S. Rept. 91-419). p. S10897
14. SCIENCE. Passed as reported S. 1857, to authorize appropriations for activities of the National Science Foundation pursuant to Public Law 81-507, as amended. pp. S10764-70
15. NOMINATION; CCC. Confirmed the nomination of Assistant Secretary Cowden to be a member of the Board of Directors, CCC. pp. S10763-4
16. RESEARCH. Began debate on H. R. 11271, to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management (pp. S10895-10907). Includes in the Space Applications program cooperation with this Department in determining the spectrum of remote-sensor requirements necessary to apply space technology to the fields of agriculture, forestry, oceanography, meteorology, etc.
17. SOCIAL SECURITY. Sen. Scott called for speedy consideration of legislation to increase social security benefits. pp. S10810-1
18. FARM PROGRAMS. Sen. Hughes inserted Sen. Symington's speech before the MFA Oil Co.'s annual convention on the importance of sound agricultural programs to the security and well-being of the U. S. pp. S10811-2
19. HEALTH. Sen. Ribicoff spoke in support of his bill to establish some overall health policy to guide the administration of Federal health programs. pp. S10812-4
20. OCEANOGRAPHY. Sen. Hatfield said that "our country should take steps to encourage oceanographic research." p. S10816

21. SEA-LEVEL CANAL. Sen. Thurmond inserted articles discussing increasing the capacity and operational improvement of the Panama Canal. pp. S10816-8
22. HORSES. Sen. Tydings deplored the practice of "soring" horses and inserted articles supporting his position. pp. S10818-20
23. PESTICIDES. Sen. Nelson inserted an article, "Reveal Lax Poison Law Enforcement--Subcommittee Probe Exposes Violations." pp. S10820-1
24. POLLUTION. Sen. Tydings stated that a "major conservation issue now facing this Nation is the ecological threat from nuclear power plant discharges and inserted the AEC comments on tritium. pp. S10822-7
25. NUTRITION. Sen. Cook inserted Secretary Hardin's testimony before the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs on the relationship between the administration's welfare and food stamp programs. pp. S10828-9
Sen. Cook inserted the testimony of the project director, County Gathering, Ky., before the Select Committee on Nutrition and Elderly Needs expressing her ideas on-improving the nutritional habits of elderly people. pp. S10832-4
26. IMPORTS. Sen. McIntyre said that hearings have indicated that the most important single cause of the shoe industry's difficulties has been shoe imports, and said he hopes for enactment of legislation which would not cut off imports altogether but would limit them to a rate of growth consistent with the health of domestic industry. pp. S10829
27. RECREATION. Sen. Nelson expressed gratitude that Interior has announced that alternate sites should be studied for the proposed jetport near Everglades National Park, but said that another immediate danger to the Everglades is the problem of an adequate water supply. pp. S.0838-42
Sen. Hart inserted a report by a panel of experts on the environmental impacts of the construction of the Everglades jetport. pp. S10834-6
Sen. Yarborough called for establishment of the Big Thicket National Park and inserted supporting material. p. S10830
28. ECONOMY. Sen. Cook inserted U. S. Chamber of Commerce President Jones' speech "The Dime Dollar," describing it as a "stark reminder of the consequences we must face if we do not stop the spiralling inflation." pp. S10830-2
29. ALASKA. Sen. Stevens inserted a speech "Alaska at the Crossroads" by Sen. Percy to the Press Club at Anchorage, Alaska, and said that Sen. Percy's suggestions deserve review and serious consideration. pp. S10842-3

TULELAKE AREA DURUM WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

SEPTEMBER 18, 1969.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 858]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (S. 858) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, of 1938 with respect to wheat, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill (as amended) do pass.

EXPLANATION OF BILL

This bill would increase wheat acreage allotments in the irrigable portion of the Tulalake area of California each year to a total of 12,000 acres. The 1969 allotment for the area is 5,374 acres. As amended by the committee amendments, producers would not receive additional marketing certificates as a result of the increase in their allotments; but they would be able to plant their increased allotments without forfeiting all price support and marketing certificates.

To qualify for an increase the entire farm allotment would have to be planted to Durum wheat. A farm receiving an increase would not be eligible for wheat diversion payments.

The Committee's Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices held hearings at which some questions were raised as to action on this bill serving as a precedent for similar action in other areas. The committee did not feel that enactment of the bill should have this effect. The committee felt that the special and unusual conditions applicable in the Tulalake area warranted the relief provided by the bill. The area is reclaimed lake bottom which was homesteaded by World War I and II veterans. The farms are very small, averaging about 70 acres. The area is in the northeast corner of California, a high mountainous desert area. Frosts can occur any month of the year. Due to climatic conditions and distance from market, only hardy types of crops, such as malting

barley, Durum wheat, alfalfa hay, and potatoes can be raised. Durum wheat is ordinarily rotated between potatoes and barley, to reduce the protein content in the barley so that it is acceptable for malt. In addition, there is a good market for Durum wheat on the west coast which cannot be readily and economically supplied from other Durum producing regions. The climatic and other conditions necessary to the production of good Durum are such that it can be produced in very few areas.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments would—

(1) Provide that the Tululake producers receive no additional wheat marketing certificates as a result of their increased allotments;

(2) Make the bill effective with the 1970 crop (since Tululake producers were required to cut back their acreage by August 1 to comply with their 1969 allotments, and the bill could consequently benefit only allotment violators in 1969; and

(3) Strike the designation "(class II)" from the bill since that designation is obsolete, being no longer used in the Official Grain Standards of the United States.

Based on the latest available date (1969 crop), full participation in the program, and full application of the bill, the estimated value of additional wheat marketing certificates that Tululake area farmers would have received annually under the bill as introduced would have been \$355,775.40. Farmers outside the Tululake area would have lost an identical amount. Expressed in terms of cents per bushel of projected production on participating farms the loss to farmers outside the Tululake area would have been 0.029 cents (one-thirty-fourth of a cent) per bushel. The committee felt that there was no justification for such transfer of wheat marketing certificates, particularly since the Tululake farmers have the advantage of a good market. The committee has therefore recommended an amendment providing that the additional acreage provided by the bill shall not be taken into account in determining the farm wheat marketing allocation.

The committee's estimate was made as set out in exhibit A.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

The adverse report of the Department of Agriculture is attached as exhibit B. The committee feels that the amendments recommended by it should lessen or remove the Department's objections.

EXHIBIT A—COMPUTATION OF ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL WHEAT MARKETING CERTIFICATES TULELAKE FARMERS WOULD HAVE RECEIVED UNDER THE BILL AS INTRODUCED

The 1969 wheat acreage allotment for the Tululake area was 5,374 acres. The bill would increase the allotment to 12,000 acres, thus providing for an increase of 6,626 acres. The Department advises that projected yields in the area run about 80 to 84 bushels per acre, and estimates the average projected yield for the area at 82 bushels per acre. The additional projected production provided for by the

bill would therefore be 544,332 bushels (82 bushels projected yield $\times$ 6,626 acres added by the bill to the allotment). For the 1969 crop marketing certificates are issued for 43 percent of the projected production of the acreage allotment. The additional certificates farmers in the Tulalake area would have received under the bill as introduced would have been 234,062.76 bushels (43 percent of 544,332 bushels). The value of certificates for 1969 is \$1.52 per bushel, so the value of the additional certificates provided Tulalake farmers under the bill as introduced would have been \$355,775.40 (234,062.76 bushels $\times$ \$1.52).

Since the total number of certificates authorized to be issued to farmers is fixed at the quantity of wheat used domestically for food, such an increase in certificates for Tulalake farmers would have resulted in a like decrease for farmers outside the Tulalake area, and the latter would have lost a total of \$355,775.40 in certificates as a result of enactment of the bill as introduced.

The total number of marketing certificates issued to farmers for 1969 is 520 million bushels. Of this number Tulalake farmers would receive 189,487.24 bushels on the basis of the projected yield figure used above and their current allotments ($.43 \times 82 \times 5,374$). Farmers outside the Tulalake area would therefore receive the balance of 519,810,512.76 bushels. Since these certificates are issued for 43 percent of the projected yield of their farm acreage allotments, the total projected yield for the acreage allotments of farmers outside the Tulalake area would be 1,208,861,658 bushels ($519,810,512.76 \div .43$). The loss per bushel of projected production by these farmers as a result of enactment of the bill as introduced would be .029 cents ($1/34$ of a cent) per bushel ($\$355,775.40 \div 1,208,861,658$ bushels).

EXHIBIT B

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 25, 1969.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request of February 5, 1969, for a report on S. 858, a bill "To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to wheat."

This bill would require the Secretary to increase the acreage allotments for the 1969 and subsequent crops of wheat for privately owned farms in the irrigable portion of the Tulalake area in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties of California. The increase for the area for each crop year shall be determined by adding, to the extent applications are made, to the total allotments established for privately owned farms in the area an acreage sufficient to make a total allotment of 12,000 acres for the area. The increase in the wheat acreage allotment for any farm under this subsection shall be conditioned upon the production of Durum wheat (class II) on the original allotment and on the increased acreage. The additional allotments made available under provisions of this bill shall be in addition to the national, State, and county allotments otherwise established and the acreage planted to wheat under the increases in allotments shall not be taken into account

in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments. The producers on a farm receiving an increased allotment under this subsection shall not be eligible for diversion payments under section 339.

The Department of Agriculture does not favor legislation of this nature.

This bill would give preferential treatment to producers in a relatively small area in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties of California. This would not be equitable to the many other areas of the Nation where farm wheat allotments are relatively small and the production of wheat is more profitable than any other crop.

Supplies of durum wheat are more than adequate to meet domestic and export requirements. Durum wheat production in 1968 totaled 98 million bushels. This added to 1967/68 carryover stocks of 23 million bushels resulted in a total durum wheat supply for the current marketing year of 121 million bushels. Domestic consumption is estimated at 40 million bushels. If exports continue at the same level as in 1967/68, the carryover into the 1969/70 marketing would be around 50 million bushels—more than enough to meet domestic requirements for a full year.

The 1969 wheat program is a voluntary program. Consequently, producers can elect to forego program benefits and plant as many acres of wheat as they desire. Although no program payments would be made in such case, all of the wheat produced could be marketed without restriction.

There is a considerable acreage of barley produced in the Tulalake area of California. Consequently, under the substitution provision of the 1969 wheat program recently announced, producers having both a wheat allotment and a barley base acreage can produce wheat in lieu of barley and still be eligible for wheat certificates on a specified percentage of their 1969 wheat allotments.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

J. PHIL CAMPBELL,
Under Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

* * * * * *

SEC. 334. * * *

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall increase the acreage allotments for the **[1958 through 1963]** *1970 and subsequent* crops of wheat for privately owned farms in the irrigable portion of the area known as the Tulalake division of the

Klamath project of California located in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, as defined by the United States Department of *the* Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, and hereinafter referred to as the area. The increase for the area for each such crop shall be determined by adding, *to the extent applications are made therefor*, to the total allotments established for privately owned farms in the area for the particular crop without regard to this **[subsection, hereinafter]** *subsection* (*hereinafter* referred to as the original **[allotments, an]** *allotments*) an acreage sufficient to make available for each such crop a total allotment of twelve thousand acres for the area. The additional allotments made available by this subsection shall be in addition to the National, State, and county allotments otherwise established under this section, **[but]** *and* the acreage planted to wheat pursuant to such **[increased]** *increases in* allotments shall *not* be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments *except as may be desirable in providing increases in allotments for subsequent years under this subsection for the production of Durum wheat*. The Secretary shall apportion the additional allotment acreage made available under this subsection between Modoc and Siskiyou Counties on the basis of the relative needs for additional allotments for the portion of the area in each county. The Secretary shall **[also]** allot such additional acreage to individual farms in the area for which **[an application]** *applications for [an increased acreage is]* *increased acreages are* made on the basis of tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil and topography, and **[taking into account]** the original allotment for the farm, if any. **[No producer shall be eligible to participate in the wheat acreage reserve program with respect to any farm for any year for which such farm receives an additional allotment under this subsection; and no wheat produced on such farm in such year shall be eligible for price support.]** The increase in the wheat acreage allotment for any farm under this subsection (1) *shall not be taken into account in computing the farm wheat marketing allocation under section 379b, and* (2) shall be conditioned upon the production of Durum wheat **[(class II)]** *on the original allotment and on [such]* the increased acreage. **[The land-use provisions of section 339 of this Act shall not be applicable to any farm receiving an additional allotment under this subsection.]** *The producers on a farm receiving an increased allotment under this subsection shall not be eligible for diversion payments under section 339.* **[Any provision of law providing for a general reduction in farm acreage allotments, or for an acreage diversion program, for the 1962 or 1963 crop of wheat shall not be construed to apply to farms for which acreage allotments are increased under the provisions hereof unless such provision of law is made applicable specifically to such farms.]**

Calendar No. 413

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 858

[Report No. 91-417]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 4, 1969

Mr. MURPHY (for himself and Mr. CRANSTON) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry

SEPTEMBER 18, 1969

Reported by Mr. HOLLAND, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect
to wheat.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (j) of section 334 of the Agricultural Ad-
4 justment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1334), is
5 amended to read as follows:

6 “(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act,
7 the Secretary shall increase the acreage allotments for the
8 ~~1969~~ 1970 and subsequent crops of wheat for privately
9 owned farms in the irrigable portion of the area known as
10 the Tulelake division of the Klamath project of California
11 located in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, as defined

1 by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of
2 Reclamation, and hereinafter referred to as the area. The in-
3 crease for the area for each such crop shall be determined by
4 adding, to the extent applications are made therefor, to the
5 total allotments established for privately owned farms in the
6 area for the particular crop without regard to this subsection
7 (hereinafter referred to as the original allotments) an acre-
8 age sufficient to make available for each such crop a total
9 allotment of twelve thousand acres for the area. The addi-
10 tional allotments made available by this subsection shall be
11 in addition to the National, State, and county allotments
12 otherwise established under this section, and the acreage
13 planted to wheat pursuant to such increases in allotments
14 shall not be taken into account in establishing future State,
15 county, and farm acreage allotments except as may be desir-
16 able in providing increases in allotments for subsequent years
17 under this subsection for the production of Durum wheat
18 ~~(class II)~~. The Secretary shall apportion the additional allot-
19 ment acreage made available under this subsection between
20 Modoc and Siskiyou Counties on the basis of the relative
21 needs for additional allotments for the portion of the area in
22 each county. The Secretary shall allot such additional acre-
23 age to individual farms in the area for which applications for
24 increased acreages are made on the basis of tillable acres,
25 crop rotation practices, type of soil and topography, and

1 the original allotment for the farm, if any. The increase in
2 the wheat acreage allotment for any farm under this sub-
3 section (1) *shall not be taken into account in computing the*
4 *farm wheat marketing allocation under section 379b, and*
5 (2) shall be conditioned upon the production of Durum
6 wheat ~~(class II)~~ on the original allotment and on the in-
7 creased acreage. The producers on a farm receiving an in-
8 creased allotment under this subsection shall not be eligible
9 for diversion payments under section 339.”

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 858

[Report No. 91-417]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
1938 with respect to wheat.

By Mr. MURPHY and Mr. CRANSTON

FEBRUARY 4, 1969

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

SEPTEMBER 18, 1969

Reported with amendments

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Sept. 24, 1969
For actions of Sept. 23, 1969 ✓
91st-1st; No. 153

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed housing bill. House passed environmental quality bill.
Senate passed resolution to continue housing laws for 90-days. Senate debated
food stamp bill. Senate passed bill to increase Tulalake wheat acreage.

SENATE

1. HOUSING. Passed with amendments S. 2864, to amend and extend laws relating to housing and urban development. pp. S11137-65
Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Sparkman (for Mondale) to extend the deadline for grants for basic water and sewer facilities from October 1, 1969, to May 1, 1970. p. S11143
Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Sparkman (for Muskie) providing substitute language for section 303 (utilization of private enterprise in comprehensive planning and public works planning). p. S11146
Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Goodell authorizing an adjustment in mortgage limits if price index for calendar year 1968 was higher or lower by at least 3 percent than for 1965 (instead of 1967) and authorizing an adjustment in basic dollar-per-room limitation for public housing projects if building cost index for calendar year 1968 was higher or lower by at least 3 percent than for 1965 (instead of 1967). pp. S11146-7
Agreed to an amendment by Sens. Cranston and Murphy to extend to victims of mud slides, the protection afforded by the Flood Insurance Act of 1968. pp. S11147-8
Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 152, to extend until Jan. 1, 1970, all Federal housing programs which would otherwise expire Oct. 1, 1969, including rural housing under title V of the Housing Act of 1949. p. S11167
2. WHEAT. Passed as reported S. 858, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to wheat (pp. S11166-7). Sen. Mansfield inserted an excerpt from the committee report which states, "This bill would increase wheat acreage allotments in the irrigable portion of the Tulalake area of California each year to a total of 12,000 acres.....As amended by the committee amendments, producers would not receive additional marketing certificates as a result of the increase in their allotments; but they would be able to plant their increased allotments without forfeiting all price support and marketing certificates." p. S11166
3. FOOD STAMPS. Began consideration of S. 2547, to extend and revise the food stamp program and to authorize funds therefor through fiscal year 1972 (pp. S11165, S11168-79). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Aiken to extend the food stamp program to households which might be required to obtain welfare assistance to meet minimum subsistence needs (p. S11173).
4. MEXICAN-AMERICAN. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 740, to establish the Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs (S. Rept. 91-422). p. S11119
Both Houses
5. EDUCATION. Received from the President the Third Annual Report of the National Advisory Council on Extension and Continuing Education which functions under title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965. pp. S11105, H8262
6. PERSONNEL; TRAVEL. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 337, increasing rate of per diem allowance for Government employees traveling on official business (amended). p. D848
7. LANDS. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1, proposed Uniform Relocation Assistance and Land Acquisition Policies Act (amended). p. D848

struction, or purchase of property located in an older, declining urban area in which the conditions are such that one or more of the eligibility requirements applicable to the section or title of this Act under which insurance is sought could not be met, if the Secretary finds that (1) the area is reasonably viable, giving consideration to the need for providing adequate housing or group practice facilities for families of low and moderate income in such area, and (2) the property is an acceptable risk in view of such consideration. The insurance of a mortgage pursuant to this subsection shall be the obligation of the Special Risk Insurance Fund."

(e) Section 214 of such Act is amended by inserting in the first sentence after "construct dwellings" the words "or mobile home courts or parks".

SEC. 415. Section 702(c) of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 is amended by striking out "October 1, 1969" and inserting in lieu thereof "May 1, 1970".

SEC. 416. Section 2 of the National Housing Act is amended by—

(1) inserting "(i)" after the words "for the purpose of" in the first sentence of subsection (a);

(2) inserting "; and for the purpose of (ii) financing the purchase of a mobile home to be used by the owner as his principal residence" before the period at the end of the first sentence of subsection (a);

(3) inserting "(other than mobile homes)" after "new residential structures" in clause (1) of subparagraph (iii) of the second paragraph of subsection (a);

(4) inserting the following new sentence at the end of subsection (a): "The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed, with respect to mobile homes to be financed under this section, to (i) prescribe minimum standards of construction and design to assure the livability and durability of the mobile home; and (ii) obtain assurances from the borrower that the mobile home will be placed on a site which complies with local zoning and other applicable local requirements.";

(5) inserting ", except that an obligation financing the purchase of a mobile home may be in an amount not exceeding \$10,000" before the semicolon at the end of clause (1) in the first sentence of subsection (b);

(6) inserting ": Provided, That an obligation financing the purchase of a mobile home may have a maturity not in excess of twelve years and thirty-two days" before the semicolon at the end of clause (2) in the first sentence of subsection (b); and

(7) striking out "real property" each place it appears in subsection (c) (2) and inserting in lieu thereof "real or personal property".

SEC. 417. Section 1010(a) of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (2);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(3) by adding after paragraph (3) a new paragraph as follows:

"(4) assure, to the extent feasible, in connection with housing construction, any major rehabilitation, and maintenance under programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, that there is no unreasonable restraint by contract or practice against the employment of new or improved technologies, techniques, materials and methods or of preassembled products which may reduce the cost or improve the quality of such construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance, and therefore stimulate expanded production of housing under such programs."

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized and directed to make any necessary clerical and technical changes in the engrossed bill (S. 2864).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SPARKMAN) deserves the highest commendation of the entire Senate for his able and competent handling of the housing program extension just adopted overwhelmingly. Senator SPARKMAN yields to no one in his knowledge and understanding of this Nation's housing needs. He has been constantly in the forefront, I might say, in bringing new and imaginative ideas into the field of housing. We are again in his debt.

Joining the distinguished chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee in guiding this measure through to swift adoption by the Senate was the distinguished senior Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), the ranking minority member of the committee. Joined by the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER), their thoughtful views on the matters involved contributed a great deal to the high caliber of the entire debate. So to Senator BENNETT and to Senator TOWER both we are extremely grateful.

Likewise, we are indebted to the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. PROXMIRE) for once again bringing his devoted efforts to bear on this measure. A usual, his contribution was immeasurable. The same may be said for the Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS).

Finally, the Senate appreciates the contributions of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. MILLER) and the many others who joined the discussion. The Senate may again be proud of a fine achievement obtained with efficient and orderly action.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 1888) to change the composition of the Commission for Extension of the U.S. Capitol.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 283, S. 2547, and that it be laid before the Senate and made the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2547) to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Nos. 411, 413, and 415.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEONARD N. ROGERS, JOHN P. CORCORAN, MRS. CHARLES W. (ETHEL J.) PENSINGER, MARION M. LEE, AND ARTHUR N. LEE

The bill (S. 55) for the relief of Leonard N. Rogers, John P. Corcoran, Mrs. Charles W. (Ethel J.) Pensinger, Marion M. Lee, and Arthur N. Lee was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 55

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to quiet title in certain real property in Apache National Forest, Arizona, held and claimed by the following-named persons under a chain of title dating from December 4, 1903, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to such persons all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain real property situated in section 5, township 6 north, range 30 east, Gila and Salt River base and meridian, as follows:

(1) to Leonard N. Rogers all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property more particularly described as the west half northwest quarter southwest quarter;

(2) to John P. Corcoran all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property more particularly described as the east half northwest quarter southwest quarter;

(3) to Mrs. Charles W. (Ethel J.) Pensinger all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property more particularly described as the southwest quarter southwest quarter; and

(4) to Marion M. Lee and Arthur N. Lee all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property more particularly described as the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter.

SEC. 2. The conveyances authorized by the first section of this Act shall be made by the Secretary of Agriculture without consideration, but the persons to whom the conveyances are made shall bear any expenses incident to the preparation of the legal documents necessary or appropriate to carry out the first section of this Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-415), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF BILL

This bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim, without consideration, four tracts of land, respectively, to different grantees. The grantees would be required to bear the cost of preparing the necessary legal documents.

BACKGROUND

W. H. Clark deeded the land to the Government, February 18, 1905, and made a selection of other forest lands in exchange on March 6, 1905, under the act of June 4, 1897. However, the 1897 act was repealed March 3, 1905; and the General Land Office rejected Mr. Clark's application and returned his relinquishment deeds to him. Until 1960 the land was treated as private land. It has been carried on local tax rolls, taxes have been paid, and the apparent succession of title from Mr. Clark is clear.

The situation which gives rise to the need for this bill is similar to that under S. 2104, 89th Congress which quieted title in certain lands in Harriet C. Chambers. The Department recommended enactment of S. 2104, and it was enacted as Private Law 89-281.

The Department has informally furnished a rough estimate of the value of the tracts concerned. Based on other sales in the vicinity at about \$250 an acre, the 120 acres covered by the bill would be worth about \$30,000.

AMENDMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938 WITH RESPECT TO WHEAT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 858) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to wheat, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 1, at the beginning of line 8, to strike out "1969" and insert "1970"; on page 2, at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "(class II)"; on page 3, line 3, after the word "section", to insert "(1) shall not be taken into account in computing the farm wheat marketing allocation under section 379b, and (2)"; and in line 6, after the word "wheat", to strike out "(class II)"; so as to make the bill read:

S. 858

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (j) of section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1334), is amended to read as follows:

"(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall increase the acreage allotments for the 1970 and subsequent crops of wheat for privately owned farms in the irrigable portion of the area known as the Tululake division of the Klamath project of California located in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, as defined by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, and hereinafter referred to as the area. The increase for the area for each such crop shall be determined by adding, to the extent applications are made therefor, to the total allotments established for privately owned farms in the area for the particular crop without regard to this subsection (hereinafter referred to as the original allotments) an acreage sufficient to make available for each such crop a total allotment of twelve thousand acres for the area. The additional allotments made available by this subsection shall be in addition to the National, State, and county allotments otherwise established under this section, and the acreage planted to wheat pursuant to such increases in allotments shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments except as may be desirable in providing increases in allotments for subsequent years under this subsection for the production of Durum wheat. The Secretary shall apportion the additional allotment acreage made available under this subsection between Modoc and

Siskiyou Counties on the basis of the relative needs for additional allotments for the portion of the area in each county. The Secretary shall allot such additional acreage to individual farms in the area for which applications for increased acreages are made on the basis of tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil and topography, and the original allotment for the farm, if any. The increase in the wheat acreage allotment for any farm under this subsection (1) shall not be taken into account in computing the farm wheat marketing allocation under section 379b, and (2) shall be conditioned upon the production of Durum wheat on the original allotment and on the increased acreage. The producers on a farm receiving an increased allotment under this subsection shall not be eligible for diversion payments under section 339."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-417), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF BILL

This bill would increase wheat acreage allotments in the irrigable portion of the Tululake area of California each year to a total of 12,000 acres. The 1969 allotment for the area is 5,374 acres. As amended by the committee amendments, producers would not receive additional marketing certificates as a result of the increase in their allotments; but they would be able to plant their increased allotments without forfeiting all price support and marketing certificates.

To qualify for an increase the entire farm allotment would have to be planted to Durum wheat. A farm receiving an increase would not be eligible for wheat diversion payments.

The Committee's Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices held hearings at which some questions were raised as to action on this bill serving as a precedent for similar action in other areas. The committee did not feel that enactment of the bill should have this effect. The committee felt that the special and unusual conditions applicable in the Tululake area warranted the relief provided by the bill. The area is reclaimed lake bottom which was homesteaded by World War I and II veterans. The farms are very small, averaging about 70 acres. The area is in the northeast corner of California, a high mountainous desert area. Frosts can occur any month of the year. Due to climatic conditions and distance from market, only hardy types of crops, such as malting barley, Durum wheat, alfalfa hay, and potatoes can be raised. Durum wheat is ordinarily rotated between potatoes and barley, to reduce the protein content in the barley so that it is acceptable for malt. In addition, there is a good market for Durum wheat on the west coast which cannot be readily and economically supplied from other Durum producing regions. The climatic and other conditions necessary to the production of good Durum are such that it can be produced in very few areas.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments would—

(1) Provide that the Tululake producers receive no additional wheat marketing certificates as a result of their increased allotments;

(2) Make the bill effective with the 1970 crop (since Tululake producers were required to cut back their acreage by August 1 to comply with their 1969 allotments), and the bill could consequently benefit only allotment violators in 1969; and

(3) Strike the designation "(class II)" from the bill since that designation is obsolete, being no longer used in the Official Grain Standards of the United States.

Based on the latest available data (1969 crop), full participation in the program, and full application of the bill, the estimated value of additional wheat marketing certificates that Tululake area farmers would have received annually under the bill as introduced would have been \$355,775.40. Farmers outside the Tululake area would have lost an identical amount. Expressed in terms of cents per bushel of projected production on participating farms the loss to farmers outside the Tululake area would have been 0.029 cents (one-thirty-fourth of a cent) per bushel. The committee felt that there was no justification for such transfer of wheat marketing certificates, particularly since the Tululake farmers have the advantage of a good market. The committee has therefore recommended an amendment providing that the additional acreage provided by the bill shall not be taken into account in determining the farm wheat marketing allocation.

The committee's estimate was made as set out in exhibit A.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

The adverse report of the Department of Agriculture is attached as exhibit B. The committee feels that the amendments recommended by it should lessen or remove the Department's objections.

EXHIBIT A—COMPUTATION OF ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL WHEAT MARKETING CERTIFICATES TULULAKE FARMERS WOULD HAVE RECEIVED UNDER THE BILL AS INTRODUCED

The 1969 wheat acreage allotment for the Tululake area was 5,374 acres. The bill would increase the allotment to 12,000 acres, thus providing for an increase of 6,626 acres. The Department advises that projected yields in the area run about 80 to 84 bushels per acre, and estimates the average projected yield for the area at 82 bushels per acre. The additional projected production provided for by the bill would therefore be 544,332 bushels (82 bushels projected yield $\times$ 6,626 acres added by the bill to the allotment). For the 1969 crop marketing certificates are issued for 43 percent of the projected production of the acreage allotment. The additional certificates farmers in the Tululake area would have received under the bill as introduced would have been 234,062.76 bushels (43 percent of 544,332 bushels). The value of certificates for 1969 is \$1.52 per bushel, so the value of the additional certificates provided Tululake farmers under the bill as introduced would have been \$355,775.40 (234,062.76 bushels $\times$ \$1.52).

Since the total number of certificates authorized to be issued to farmers is fixed at the quantity of wheat used domestically for food, such an increase in certificates for Tululake farmers would have resulted in a like decrease for farmers outside the Tululake area, and the latter would have lost a total of \$355,775.40 in certificates as a result of enactment of the bill as introduced.

The total number of marketing certificates issued to farmers for 1969 is 520 million bushels. Of this number Tululake farmers would receive 189,487.24 bushels on the basis of the projected yield figure used above and their current allotments (.43 $\times$ 82 $\times$ 5,374). Farmers outside the Tululake area would therefore receive the balance of 519,810,512.76 bushels. Since these certificates are issued for 43 percent of the projected yield of their farm acreage allotments, the total projected yield for the acreage allotments of farmers outside the Tululake area would be 1,208,861,658 bushels (519,810,512.76 $\div$.43). The loss per bushel of projected production by these farmers as a result of enactment of the bill as introduced would be .029 cents (1/34 of a cent) per bushel (\$355,775.40 $\div$ 1,208,861,658 bushels).

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF RURAL HOUSING PROGRAMS AND FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION INSURANCE AUTHORITY, AND TO EXTEND THE PERIOD DURING WHICH THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT MAY ESTABLISH MAXIMUM INTEREST RATES ON INSURED LOANS

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 152) to provide for the temporary extension of rural housing programs and Federal Housing Administration Insurance Authority and to extend the period during which the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may establish maximum interest rates on insured loans.

WE MUST NOT NEGLECT OUR NATION'S HOUSING NEEDS; SUPPORT FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 152

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the Committee on Banking and Currency has reported favorable Senate Joint Resolution 152 which would extend for 3 months three important Federal housing programs: The rural housing program under title V of the Housing Act of 1949; Federal Housing Administration insurance program under the National Housing Act; and the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans' Administration interest rate ceilings. These vital programs will expire on October 1, 1969, unless Congress acts to extend them.

With the attention that is focused on the Vietnam war and on our military budget, it is all too easy to overlook the domestic programs which are so necessary to the majority of our citizens. We must not sacrifice progress in America for a larger and more expensive war in Vietnam.

Therefore, Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to give their full support to this vital measure.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91-419), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT

The purpose of the joint resolution is to extend for 3 months, until January 1, 1970, all Federal housing programs which would otherwise expire on October 1, 1969. This temporary extension will keep the programs going until such time as the bill, S. 2864, entitled "The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1969" can pass the Congress and become law. This bill is on the Senate Calendar but, because of the pressure of other business, it will not be finally approved by both Houses of Congress before the October 1, 1969, deadline.

The joint resolution involves three basic programs: (1) Rural housing under title V of the Housing Act of 1949; (2) Federal Housing Administration insurance program under the National Housing Act; and (3) FHA and VA interest rate ceilings. All of

these have October 1, 1969, deadlines which must be extended to keep these programs in operation. A 3-month extension is being recommended by the committee to assure that the programs will be kept in operation until such time as S. 2864, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1969, is enacted into law.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S.J. RES. 152

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 513, 515(b) (5), and 517(a) (1) of the Housing Act of 1949 are amended respectively by striking out "October 1, 1969", wherever it appears in such sections, and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1970".

SEC. 2. (a) Section 2(a) of the National Housing Act is amended by striking out "October 1, 1969" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1970".

(b) Section 217 of such Act is amended by striking out "October 1, 1969" and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1970".

(c) Section 221(f) of such Act is amended by striking out "October 1, 1969" in the fifth sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1970".

(d) Section 809(f) of such Act is amended by striking out "October 1, 1969" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1970".

(e) Section 810(k) of such Act is amended by striking out "October 1, 1969" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1970".

(f) Section 1002(a) of such Act is amended by striking out "October 1, 1969" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1970".

(g) Section 1101(a) of such Act is amended by striking out "October 1, 1969" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1970".

SEC. 3. Section 3(a) of the Act of May 7, 1968 (Public Law 90-301), is amended by striking out "October 1, 1969" and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1970".

INCREASED EFFORT IN HELIUM CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, nearly half of our helium supplies are going up in smoke.

Every year the United States is losing nearly 4 billion cubic feet of the irreplaceable element.

The helium—invisible, tasteless, odorless, and nontoxic—is passed into our atmosphere when we burn natural gas for fuel.

Helium is found only in certain natural gas supplies. Nearly all of the free world's economically recoverable supply is in the United States. Though it is the second most common element in the universe, it is hardly abundant here on earth. The last important natural gas-helium source discovery was made 26 years ago.

Helium use has been in a period of steady growth for the past decade, with no signs of abatement. In fact, scientists tell us that future uses of helium may bring about major changes in technology.

Thanks to a farsighted helium conservation program conceived a decade ago during the term of President Eisenhower, at least we are trying to save some of the helium extracted from natural gas.

Mr. President, I worked for a long time on that bill and was finally able to get it passed. At this time I pay tribute

to Representative Walter Rogers, of Texas, who worked very assiduously upon the bill. It was as a result of these two efforts that we were at last able to get a helium conservation bill in the United States.

Under this program, approximately 22 billion cubic feet of helium has now been placed in underground storage.

Before the program was adopted, as much as 6 billion cubic feet per year were lost when natural gas was burned as fuel.

Still, even though the helium conservation program has managed to save quantities of gas, there is no assurance that this is an adequate supply for the future.

Forty-two percent of today's pure helium use is in space exploration—it helps propel rocket fuel into the engines of our moonships, makes sophisticated electronic gear function in space, and even tests the spaceship systems for reliability and safety.

But space flight is only a part of helium's future. One field in which helium may play a spectacular role is cryogenics, the science of the supercold.

Liquified helium is the coldest known substance on earth. The boiling point of helium is so low that it does not turn into a liquid until it reached the astonishingly low temperature of -452° .

At that temperature other substances in contact with helium undergo strange changes. Metals lose all resistance to electricity and become superconductive. This phenomenon makes small magnets become powerful out of all proportion to their size. It makes a single cable capable of carrying a vast amount of electrical energy. It makes electronic equipment capable of picking up and amplifying weak signals.

So scientists studying the cryogenic field see a great future for helium—such things as a single superconductive underground cable carrying electrical power for a city as large as New York, instead of a maze of above-the-ground high-tension lines.

One superconductive cable will do the work of 25 ordinary powerlines. But these superconductors will require substantial volumes of helium, between one-half and 10 million cubic feet per mile of cable. Here again is reason for conserving helium supplies.

Scientists also see helium making possible the functioning of MHD generators to produce low-cost electrical power without polluting the air or water. MHD—magnetohydrodynamics—is a system which uses ionized gases to produce power instead of a rotating turbine. The MHD claims far higher efficiency than turbine methods.

Helium will play a role as nuclear power advances, for it is an important part of the heat transfer process which enables reactors to function. Still another power generating role for helium may be found in a recent German development called a closed cycle reactor.

Helium's role in detecting and treating cancer is one that also has unlimited horizons. Superconducting magnets may allow doctors to perform more accurate detection of cancer in the gastrointestinal

tract. More importantly, deep cold experiments on living cells may lead to knowledge about cancer growth not now understood.

Already known as a safe breathing element in space and under the sea, helium-oxygen mixtures will support life as we learn to explore and harvest the seas around us.

The scientific phenomena known as laser and maser beams require supercold helium to function and these will have great impact on society, from medical-industrial applications to improved communications.

A long list can be written, but the fact is that helium's future is as limitless as the universe itself.

It is the second lightest element—making it invaluable in problems involving pressure and weight. As a gas, it can seep through the tiniest of openings—and is therefore without equal as a leak detector.

In its coldest state, liquid helium can actually defy the laws of gravity and flow uphill. It is unaffected by radioactivity.

By itself, or used in combination with other elements, helium is capable of unlocking many secrets.

It was only 50 years ago, in the closing days of World War I that large-scale extraction of helium was authorized by the Government, then in search of a safe, noninflammable lifting gas for observation balloons. Fifty years before that, nobody even knew that helium existed on earth.

It is therefore reasonable to assume that the next half century may reveal still more significant uses for helium in the service of man.

There is only one possible hitch—the exhaustion of our economically recoverable supplies here in the United States. Technically we can recover helium from the air, but the cost is enormous. Or we could create helium as a byproduct of nuclear explosions—but that hardly seems feasible. Thus our best bet is the source we now use—natural gas.

Mr. President, efforts should be made this year to step up our helium conservation program to assure an adequate supply for future needs. Government agencies and private firms now engaged in the conservation project need to work out comprehensive long-range programs which take new technological needs into account.

Failure to do so may negate the wisdom shown during the Eisenhower years. For it would be a tragedy if helium, the invisible giant, became extinct.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is my understanding that an order has been entered by means of which when the Senate adjourns tonight, it will stand in adjournment until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's understanding is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. And that tomorrow the period after the prayer and the reading of the Journal, not to exceed 1 hour, will be at the disposal of the distinguished Senators from Washington (Mr.

JACKSON) and Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS), for the consideration of proposed legislation dealing with the Golden Eagle program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2547) to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I have talked with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture; the chief proponent so far as amendments are concerned, the distinguished Senator from South Dakota (Mr. McGOVERN); and the distinguished Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE), who has a number of amendments. I should like to propound a unanimous-consent request, so that we could in that way move ahead with legislation and not be accused of doing nothing, and in that way try to accede to the President's desire that this be a do-something Congress, based on the available items on the calendar.

So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the conclusion of the morning hour tomorrow, not to go beyond 12:30 p.m., there be 2½ hours for the consideration of a substitute to be offered by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota, the time to be equally divided between him and the chairman of the committee, the vote on the substitute to occur not later than 3 p.m.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I was not in on these conferences, and that is not the fault of the majority leader. I have been in a conference downstairs.

I should like to know whether this particular unanimous-consent request relates only to the substitute and whether the Senator has in mind a unanimous-consent request on the whole bill. I have no objection, naturally—it is Senator McGOVERN's substitute—to the substitute being voted on whenever the Senator from South Dakota, the majority leader, and the manager of the bill can agree. But—and I would like the majority leader to indulge me in this—I would not wish to have that extend to amendments.

The Senator quite properly said that Senator McGOVERN is carrying the laboring oar. I hope to carry it with him. I am the ranking minority member of the committee of which he is chairman.

I would greatly appreciate it if the Senator would enlighten me as to whether this is but the threshold of another unanimous-consent request.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is, but only as it applies to the amendments to be offered by the distinguished Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE), on which we are agreed.

Mr. JAVITS. Then, do I correctly understand that the bill will be open to amendment without any limitations of time?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the substitute is agreed to, the bill is not open to further amendment.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, does the unanimous-consent request include an opportunity to amend the substitute? We have run into that situation before. Two and a half hours is not a very long time, if we are going to deal with an entirely new bill for food stamps.

The majority leader knows that I am always very cooperative. Have we really thought this through? What we are really doing is taking Senator McGOVERN's substitute as a new bill, and every Senator who has amendments, including Senator DOLE, will have to take the precaution, whether his chances are good or ill, of offering them on this substitute. So we will have the same argument on the substitute that we will have on the bill. Frankly, from what I have heard, I do not think we have thought that through.

Mr. MANSFIELD. We did think it through. I must say to the Senator from New York, in an attempt to expedite action and to comply with the President's request that this Congress do something. I am sure that every Senator is aware of the position and the proposals of the distinguished Senator from South Dakota, who has been a leader in this particular area of the bill, whose views are well known, and whose views I am quite certain the Senator from New York and the Senator from Kansas are well aware of.

What we are trying to do is to get into a subject which we have discussed many times before and to try to come to a solution so that we can then, after a decision has been made, pass on to other important legislation piling up on the calendar and in committee.

Mr. HOLLAND and Mr. DOLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana has the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, if the substitute bill be agreed to under this unanimous-consent agreement, would it then, thereafter be subject to amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Not unless the unanimous consent agreed to would allow amendments.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the majority leader, if he will, consider making his unanimous-consent request subject to the additional words that if the substitute bill be adopted it will then be subject to amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is what I was going to do with the permission of the manager of the bill.

Mr. McGOVERN. It is agreeable to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will there be time on the amendments beforehand?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, that would be included in the 2½ hours in the bill, and amendments could be offered afterward.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I do not understand

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 858

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 24, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect
to wheat.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (j) of section 334 of the Agricultural
4 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1334), is
5 amended to read as follows:

6 “(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act,
7 the Secretary shall increase the acreage allotments for the
8 1970 and subsequent crops of wheat for privately owned
9 farms in the irrigable portion of the area known as
10 the Tululake division of the Klamath project of California
11 located in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, as defined

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

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Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of Jan. 19, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 1

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to increase Tularelake area wheat allotments. House passed bill to extend financial assistance to desertland entrymen. Rep. Olsen requested review of forestry methods and policies. Sen. Metcalf criticized Interior's grazing fees decision. Rep. Mize praised announced early payment to feed grain program participants. Reps. Kastenmeier and Dingell opposed proposed Timber Supply Act.

SENATE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Resumed consideration of the conference report on H. R. 13111, the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare appropriations bill for fiscal year 1970. pp. S2, S6-64, S135-145
2. **ENVIRONMENT.** Sen. Byrd, W. Va., referred to the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act as "one of the most significant bills passed by the Congress last year", and inserted newspaper editorials applauding the purposes of the Act. pp. S74-8
Sen. Moss noted the "growing evidence that the American public has become aware of the problems facing our very existence in the area of environmental quality", and inserted a newspaper article which emphasized that the issue was "one of survival." p. S87
Sen. Hansen remarked that "One of the areas virtually unaffected by this problem (pollution of the environment) is the State of Wyoming", and inserted a research paper on the quality of life in Wyo. pp. S88-91

3. POLLUTION. Sen. Percy noted that "International Harvester recognized years ago the need to conserve our natural resources and make them work for man" and inserted an address given by Brooks McCormick at the First Government-Industry Water Pollution Conference last fall. pp. S85-7
Sen. Scott spoke on the need to end the pollution of the skies and inserted a newspaper article and a speech, both addressed to the problem of air pollution. p. S88
4. FOREST; CONSERVATION; WILDERNESS. Sen. Yarborough lamented that with the passage of each day 50 acres of the Big Thicket of southeast Texas is destroyed, and inserted an article on this subject. pp. S101-2
5. ECONOMY. Sen. Tydings, speaking on the subject of the "Runaway Economy", inserted his address, noting that consumer prices rose 6 percent last year. pp. S103-4

HOUSE

6. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 485, to increase Tulelake area wheat allotments (H. Rept. 91-787). p. H52
7. DESERTLAND ENTRYMEN; LOANS. Passed as reported H. R. 6244, to bring desertland entrymen within the provisions of FHA loan requirements, so that they may acquire the financial assistance currently available to the homesteader. pp. H4-5
8. LANDS; MINERALS. The Interior Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9882, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell reserved phosphate interests of the U. S. in certain lands in Fla. (H. Rept. 91-798). p. H52
9. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Albert discussed the status of H. R. 13111, suggesting that the needs of education were paramount to a power struggle over the veto power. pp. H7-8
10. EDUCATION. Rep. Cohelan inserted the text of the un-published report on the status of urban education, compiled by the Urban Education Task Force. pp. H8-15
11. FOREST SERVICE. Rep. Hansen remarked that he had requested the Forest Service to reconsider carefully its policies and halt any forestry method which is not according to the original charge to the Forest Service...to preserve and protect our national forests for future generations." pp. H34-6
12. FEED GRAIN PAYMENTS. Rep. Mize stated that he felt that Secretary Hardin should be commended for doing everything possible to assist farmers in financing their preparation for the 1971 crop year by assuring farmers that the participants in the 1970 cotton, wheat, and feed grains programs will receive their total payments much earlier than in past years. p. H46

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

13. GRAZING FEES. Sen. Metcalf criticized Interior's grazing fees decision and inserted correspondence with that Department. pp. E5-6

TULELAKE AREA DURUM WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

JANUARY 19, 1970.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. POAGE, from the Committee on Agriculture,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 485]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 485) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with regard to wheat having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The bill would permanently increase from 8,000 to 12,000 acres the aggregate wheat allotments in the irrigable portion of the Tulelake area of California. Increased allotments would, under the bill, be available only to privately owned farms which agreed to plant their entire allotment to Durum wheat.

BACKGROUND

Lying in the northeastern corner of California, the high mountainous desert area is actually a reclaimed lake bottom. It has been homesteaded by World War I and II veterans, most of whom still farm their original claims, which average only about 70 acres.

Special and unusual conditions affecting the area have prompted the Congress to enact legislation for this area in four previous instances. In 1958, a measure, Public Law 85-390, to authorize the planting of up to 8,000 acres of Durum wheat for the 1958 and 1959 crops was passed; it was extended by Public Law 86-385 in 1960 to cover the 1960 and 1961 crop years. In 1961, Public Law 87-357, extending the program to cover the 1962 and 1963 crops was enacted, and in 1964 the allotment was increased to 12,000 acres by Public Law 88-64. Necessity for the exception, for all intents and purposes, lapsed with the 1963 crop; since that time the wheat program has not utilized marketing quotas.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Proponents of this legislation contend that Durum stands alone, notwithstanding the failure of legislation to differentiate between various classes of wheat. The record in this matter seems to bear this out.

Durum wheat is commonly utilized in making pasta products, such as macaroni, and quality manufacturers have steadfastly refused to substitute other types of wheat in these items. If the production of Durum wheat in the Tulalake area was terminated, producers would be forced to ship Durum from the Dakotas, Montana or Minnesota at prohibitive rates and pass the cost on to the consuming public.

The demand for Durum wheat on the Pacific coast has been such that no Tulalake Durum has ever been put under price support or Government loan.

Farms in the Tulalake area are small in size, averaging about 70 acres, and farm income is also proportionately small, averaging about \$1,500 to \$2,000. While most farmers who stand to benefit from this legislation have supplemental nonfarm employment they are still desperately poor, and total average income is but about \$3,000 to \$4,000. Most area farmers' income would entitle them to participate in various poverty programs.

The area is highly susceptible to frost and this, coupled with its inaccessability to markets, severely restricts the range of crops which can be produced. Besides Durum wheat, barley, alfalfa hay, and potatoes can be raised; however none of these crops are as profitable as Durum wheat. Production costs for Durum wheat in the Tulalake area are as follows:

COSTS TO PRODUCE DURUM WHEAT, TULELAKE, CALIF., 1968

[Yield: 4 800 lbs. per acre]

Operation	Cost per acre	Total
Ditch.....	\$0.50	.....
Ridge.....	.50	.....
Preirrigate.....	1.50	.....
Disk; 2 times (unless straw is removed or burned).....	2.50	.....
Fertilize.....	\$1.00	} 11.00
100 lbs. nitrogen at 10 cents.....	10.00	
Harrow; 2 times.....	2.00	.....
Seeding.....	\$1.00	} 8.50
150 lbs. at \$5.....	7.50	
Ridge.....	.50	.....
Irrigate, labor.....	\$1.50	} 9.00
Water.....	7.50	
Spray weeds; 1 pt. 2, 4-D.....	1.65	.....
Total cultural cost.....		37.65
Combine and haul 4,800 lbs. at 35 cents.....		16.80
Management 5 percent of 4,800 lbs. at \$3.....	7.20	.....
Miscellaneous overhead.....	1.50	.....
Rent.....	40.00	.....
Total overhead.....		48.70
Total cost per acre.....		103.15
Cost per hundredweight at 4,800 lbs. yield.....		2.15

In view of the ever-increasing costs of production and the fact that the cost-price squeeze affects small farmers more severely than those which cultivate larger tracts, the committee has concluded that the aggregate wheat allotment for the Tulalake area should be increased to 12,000 acres.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

The Subcommittee on Livestock and Grains conducted public hearings on H.R. 485, introduced by Mr. Johnson of California, on July 23, 1968. Aside from the USDA, no opposition was expressed to the bill.

The full committee voted unanimously to report the legislation.

COST

Notwithstanding the fact that the measure, H.R. 485, prohibits producers whose allotments are increased from receiving diversion payments, additional marketing certificates will be issued. However, in view of the fact that all of the Durum wheat produced in the Tulalake area is milled domestically and subject to a processing tax of 75 cents per bushel, the Department will realize a savings of \$16,300.50 for fiscal 1971.

The savings is computed as follows:

Allotment authorized by H.R. 485 (acres) -----	12, 000
1969 allotment for Tulalake area (acres) -----	5, 374
Net increase (acres) -----	6, 626
USDA projected yield for area (bushels per acre) -----	82
Increase yield (bushels) -----	543, 332
For the 1970 crop marketing certificates are to be issued on 48 per cent of projected production (bushels) -----	260, 799
Times the value of certificates (\$1.50) -----	\$391, 198. 50
Less the amount paid the Government by the processor (75 cents per bushel x 543,332 bushels) -----	407, 499. 00
Savings to USDA -----	\$16, 300. 50

DEPARTMENTAL POSITION

The Department of Agriculture in its report on the bill, H.R. 485, has advised the committee that it does not favor legislation of this nature. The entire text of its report is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Washington, D.C., March 26, 1969.

HON. W. R. POAGE,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request of February 17, 1969, for a report on H.R. 485, a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to wheat.

This bill would require the Secretary to increase the acreage allotments for the 1969 and subsequent crops of wheat for privately owned farms in the irrigable portion of the Tulalake area in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties of California. The increase for the area for each crop year shall be determined by adding, to the extent applications are made, to the total allotments established for privately owned farms in the area an acreage sufficient to make a total allotment of 12,000 acres for the area. The increase in the wheat acreage allotment for any farm under this subsection shall be conditioned upon the production of Durum wheat (class II) on the original allotment and on the increased

acreage. The additional allotments made available under provisions of this bill shall be in addition to the National, State, and county allotments otherwise established and the acreage planted to wheat under the increases in allotments shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments. The producers on a farm receiving an increased allotment under this subsection shall not be eligible for diversion payments under section 339.

The Department of Agriculture does not favor legislation of this nature.

This bill would give preferential treatment to producers in a relatively small area in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties of California. This would not be equitable to the many other areas of the Nation where farm wheat allotments are relatively small and the production of wheat is more profitable than any other crop.

Supplies of Durum wheat are more than adequate to meet domestic and export requirements. Durum wheat production in 1968 totaled 98 million bushels. This added to 1967-68 carryover stocks of 23 million bushels resulted in a total Durum wheat supply for the current marketing year of 121 million bushels. Domestic consumption is estimated at 40 million bushels. If exports continue at the same level as in 1967-68, the carryover into the 1969-70 marketing would be around 50 million bushels—more than enough to meet domestic requirements for a full year.

The 1969 wheat program is a voluntary program. Consequently, producers can elect to forego program benefits and plant as many acres of wheat as they desire. Although no program payments would be made in such case, all of the wheat produced could be marketed without restriction.

There is a considerable acreage of barley produced in the Tulare area of California. Consequently, under the substitution provision of the 1969 wheat program recently announced, producers having both a wheat allotment and a barley base acreage can produce wheat in lieu of barley and still be eligible for wheat certificates on a specified percentage of their 1969 wheat allotments.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

J. PHIL CAMPBELL,
Under Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman) :

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

* * * * *

SEC. 334. * * *

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this [chapter] Act, the Secretary shall increase the acreage allotments for the [1958 through 1963] 1969 and subsequent crops of wheat for privately owned farms in the irrigable portion of the area known as the Tulalake division of the Klamath project of California located in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, as defined by the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, and hereinafter referred to as the area. The increase for the area for each such crop shall be determined by adding, *to the extent applications are made therefor*, to the total allotments established for privately owned farms in the area for the particular crop without regard to this subsection, (hereinafter referred to as the original allotments) an acreage sufficient to make available for each such crop a total allotment of twelve thousand acres for the area. The additional allotments made available by this subsection shall be in addition to the National, State and county allotments otherwise established under this [chapter, but] section, and the acreage planted to wheat pursuant to such *increases in allotments* [increased allotments] shall *not* be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments *except as may be desirable in providing increases in allotments for subsequent years under this subsection for the production of Durum wheat (class II)*. The Secretary shall apportion the additional allotment acreage made available under this subsection between Modoc and Siskiyou Counties on the basis of the relative needs for additional allotments for the portion of the area in each county. The Secretary shall also allot such additional acreage to individual farms in the area for which *applications* [an application] for [an] increased [acreage is] *acreages are made* on the basis of tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil and topography, and [taking into account] the original allotment for the farm, if any. [No producer shall be eligible to participate in the wheat acreage reserve program with respect to any farm for any year for which such farm receives an additional allotment under this subsection: and no wheat produced on such farm in such year shall be eligible for price support.] The increase in the wheat acreage allotment for any farm under this subsection shall be conditioned upon the production of *D* [d]urum wheat (class II) *on the original allotment and on the* [such] increased acreage. *The producers on a farm receiving an increased allotment under this subsection shall not be eligible for diversion payments under section 339.* [The land-use provisions of section 1339 of this title shall not be applicable to any farm receiving an additional allotment under this subsection. Any provision of law providing for a general reduction in farm acreage allotments, or for an acreage diversion program, for the 1962 or 1963 crop of wheat shall not be construed to apply to farms for which acreage allotments are increased under the provisions hereof unless such provision of law is made applicable specifically to such farms.]

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Union Calendar No. 354

91ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 485

[Report No. 91-787]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1969

Mr. JOHNSON of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JANUARY 19, 1970

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with regard to wheat.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (j) of section 334 of the Agricultural Ad-
4 justment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1334), is
5 amended to read as follows:

6 “(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act,
7 the Secretary shall increase the acreage allotments for the
8 1969 and subsequent crops of wheat for privately owned
9 farms in the irrigable portion of the area known as the Tule-
10 lake division of the Klamath project of California located in
11 Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, as defined by the

1 United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Recla-
2 mation, and hereinafter referred to as the area. The increase
3 for the area for each such crop shall be determined by add-
4 ing, to the extent applications are made therefor, to the total
5 allotments established for privately owned farms in the area
6 for the particular crop without regard to this subsection
7 (hereinafter referred to as the original allotments) an acre-
8 age sufficient to make available for each such crop a total
9 allotment of twelve thousand acres for the area. The addi-
10 tional allotments made available by this subsection shall be in
11 addition to the National, State, and county allotments other-
12 wise established under this section, and the acreage planted
13 to wheat pursuant to such increases in allotments shall not
14 be taken into account in establishing future State, county,
15 and farm acreage allotments except as may be desirable in
16 providing increases in allotments for subsequent years under
17 this subsection for the production of Durum wheat (class
18 II). The Secretary shall apportion the additional allotment
19 acreage made available under this subsection between Modoc
20 and Siskiyou Counties on the basis of the relative needs for
21 additional allotments for the portion of the area in each
22 county. The Secretary shall allot such additional acreage to
23 individual farms in the area for which applications for in-
24 creased acreages are made on the basis of tillable acres, crop
25 rotation practices, type of soil, and topography, and the

1 original allotment for the farm, if any. The increase in the
2 wheat acreage allotment for any farm under this subsection
3 shall be conditioned upon the production of Durum wheat
4 (class II) on the original allotment and on the increased
5 acreage. The producers on a farm receiving an increased
6 allotment under this subsection shall not be eligible for
7 diversion payments under section 339.”

91ST CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 485

[Report No. 91-787]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
1938 with regard to wheat.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California

JANUARY 3, 1969

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JANUARY 19, 1970

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
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DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of Mar. 10, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 36

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to report bill to establish Youth Conservation Corps. Sen. Ellender lauded creation of National Educational Institute for Agriculture. Rep. Alexander inserted Rep. Jones' address on role of rural telephone.

HOUSE

1. YOUTH CONSERVATION. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 15361, to establish a pilot program designated as the Youth Conservation Corps. p. D209
2. PUBLIC LAW 480. Passed without amendment H. R. 14169, to remove certain restrictions against domestic wine under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. pp. H1621-2
Received from this Department a report of agreements signed for foreign currencies under Public Law 480 for Jan. and Feb. 1970, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85-128; to Agriculture Committee. p. H1649

3. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau a report that certain appropriations have been apportioned on a basis which indicates necessity for supplemental estimates of appropriations to permit payment of pay increases granted pursuant to law, pursuant to the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to Appropriations Committees. pp. S3319, H1649
4. WHEAT. The Rules Committee granted a rule for the consideration of S. 858, to increase Tulelake area Durum wheat allotments. p. D210
5. PROPERTY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments H.R. 14896, establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation (H.Report No. 91-886). p. H1650
6. FOREIGN AID; SUBSIDIES. Rep. Hunt objected to the alleged proposal that the U. S. subsidize Turkish farmers not to grow poppies, and stated that to "pay a subsidy to Turkish farmers under the foreign aid program is beyond my comprehension." p. H1626
7. INFLATION. Rep. Findley said that he had talked with a group of Farm Bureau members about the full range of farm problems, with particular emphasis on the need for a new farm program, and inserted a statement on the domestic issue of inflation. p. H1646
Rep. Anderson, Calif., stated that the "Administration's current answer to ending inflation seems to be increased unemployment." p. H1612

SENATE

8. CIGARETTE LABELING. Received and debated the conference report on H. R. 6543, to extend public health protection with respect to cigarette smoking. The conference report was agreed to. pp. S3370-7, S3383-5
9. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Ellender inserted an updated tabulation of all appropriation bills handled during the first session of the 91st Congress., pp. S3342-3
10. AGRICULTURE. Sen. Ellender praised the creation of the National Educational Institute for Agriculture and remarked on the effect the Institute would have on the future of agriculture. pp. S3329-30
11. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Pearson commented that the report of the President's Task Force on Rural Development, "A New Life for the Country", was very stimulating. p. S3348
12. NUTRITION. Sen. Hollings stated that S. C. is trying to do something about its problems of hunger and disease among the poor and that the results of a study by the University of S. C. indicate a high degree of disease and infection particularly in the rural areas. pp. S3351-2
13. RECREATION; LANDS. Sen. Stevens commented in favor of Sen. Jackson's proposed bill which would authorize the planning and building of access roads and facilities for recreational use on unimproved public domain land. p. S3411
14. ENVIRONMENT; POLLUTION. Sen. Allott commented on the environmental problems in the U. S. and called for the Republican Party to take the lead in solving them. pp. S3420-3

Education, and Welfare; Bernard Hillenbrand, National Association of Counties; C. D. McKennon, chairman, San Diego Transit Commission and Joseph Quinn, deputy mayor of Los Angeles.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

D.C. HOME RULE

Committee on the District of Columbia: Subcommittee No. 3 began hearings on H.R. 4290, to provide for election of nonvoting Delegate to the House; H.R. 14715, to establish a Commission on the organization of the D.C. Government and 14 other home rule bills. Testimony was heard from Representatives Nelsen, Kyl, Gude, and Hogan.

Hearings continue Monday, March 16.

ARTS AND HUMANITIES, ACT— YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS

Committee on Education and Labor: Met in open session and ordered reported favorably to the House H.R. 16065, to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, as amended; and

H.R. 15361, to establish a pilot program designated as the Youth Conservation Corps.

U.S. AND EUROPE TODAY

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Europe held a hearing on the United States and Europe today. Testimony was heard from Dr. Stephen D. Kertesz, director, Institute for International Studies, University of Notre Dame; and Dr. Timothy W. Stanley, Washington Center of Foreign Policy Research, Johns Hopkins University.

PHILIPPINES BRIEFING

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs met in executive session for a briefing on the current situation in the Philippines. Testimony was heard from Richard E. Usher, Country Director for Philippine Affairs, Department of State.

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization concluded hearings on the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1, to establish an Office of Telecommunications Policy in the Executive Office of the President. Testimony was heard from Representative Gallagher and FCC Chairman Burch.

OIL IMPORT CONTROLS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Mines and Mining continued hearings on oil import controls. Testimony was heard from departmental witnesses.

YAKIMA VOTING RIGHTS— SOBOBA IRRIGATION POLICY

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Indian Affairs completed hearings on H.R. 10643, Yakima Indian voting rights; and began hearings on H.R. 3328, Soboba Indian irrigation project. Testimony was heard from Representative Tunney and departmental witnesses.

BLACK PANTHER ACTIVITIES

Committee on Internal Security: Concluded hearings on activities of Black Panther Party in Kansas City, Mo. Testimony was heard from Richard Shaw, staff investigator.

INTERSTATE MISCELLANY

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House the following bills:

H.R. 10138, to amend the Public Health Service Act to equalize the retirement benefits for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service with retirement benefits provided for other officers in the uniformed services;

H.R. 14385, amended, to provide authority for subsidized transportation for Public Health Service employees affected by the transfer to the Parklawn Building in Rockville, Md.;

H.R. 14685, amended, to amend the International Travel Act of 1961, as amended, in order to improve the balance of payments by further promoting travel to the United States;

H.R. 15349, to amend the Railway Labor Act in order to change the number of carrier representatives and labor organization representatives on the National Railroad Adjustment Board;

H.R. 14714 amended, to amend authority of the Secretary of the Interior under the act of July 19, 1940, to encourage through the National Park Service travel in the United States; and

H.R. 15733, amended, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 15 percent increase in annuities and to change the method of computing interest on investments of the railroad retirement accounts.

JUDICIARY MISCELLANY

Committee on the Judiciary: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House the following bills:

H.R. 15374, to amend section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, concerning approval by the Attorney General of the title to lands acquired for or on behalf of the United States;

H.R. 15623 amended, (clean bill to be introduced) to broaden the authority of the secretaries of the military

departments to settle certain admiralty claims administratively;

S.J. Res. 88 amended, to create a Commission of nine members on the bankruptcy laws of the United States;

S. 980 amended, provides Federal courts of the United States with jurisdiction over contract claims against non-appropriated fund activities of the United States; and

H.J. Res. 546 amended, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park.

The committee also acted on private immigration and private claims bills.

COMMISSION ON MARIHUANA—INTERSTATE AGREEMENT ON DETAINERS ACT

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee No. 3 met in executive session and approved for full committee action H.R. 10019, amended, to provide for the establishment of a Commission on Marihuana; and

H.R. 6951, to enact the Interstate Agreement on Detainers into law.

TANKER "SANSINENA"

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Committee met but did not hold scheduled hearing as Chairman Garmatz announced that the Secretary of Treasury had acted to suspend the waiver of the Jones Act in favor of the tanker *Sansinena*.

POSTAL REFORM

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Met in executive session for continued consideration of H.R. 4, postal reform bill.

Committee to continue Thursday, March 12.

FEDERAL RELOCATION ASSISTANCE AND LAND ACQUISITION POLICIES

Committee on Public Works: Continued hearings on bills relating to establishing uniform relocation assistance and land acquisition policies applicable to Federal programs and Federal grant-in-aid programs. Testimony was heard from Earl Rawlings, Commissioner of Relocation, New York City; Frank C. Arricale, former Commissioner of Relocation, New York City; and State Representative Barbara Dunn, State of Connecticut.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

NAVAL VESSEL LOAN EXTENSION

Committee on Rules: Granted an open rule providing for the consideration of, and 1 hour of debate, on H.R. 15728, authorizing the extension of certain naval vessel loans now in existence and new loans. Testimony was heard from Chairman Rivers.

COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION

Committee on Rules: Granted an open rule providing for the consideration of, and 1 hour of debate, on H.R.

15694, Coast Guard authorization for fiscal year 1971. Testimony was heard from Chairman Garmatz and Representatives Mailliard, Clark, and Keith.

MARITIME AUTHORIZATION

Committee on Rules: Granted an open rule providing for the consideration of, and 2 hours of debate, on H.R. 15945, Maritime authorization, 1971. Testimony was heard from Chairman Garmatz and Representatives Downing and Mailliard.

DURUM WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

Committee on Rules: Granted an open rule providing for the consideration of, and 1 hour of debate, on S. 858, Tulalake area Durum wheat allotments. Testimony was heard from Representative Foley.

VFW RECOMMENDATIONS

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Held a hearing on recommendations of national commander in chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Raymond A. Gallagher.

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS

Committee on Ways and Means: Met in executive session for continued consideration of social security amendments.

Committee to continue tomorrow.

Joint Committee Meetings

CIA BRIEFING

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: Committee met in executive session to receive a briefing from CIA Director Richard Helms.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Conferees met in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H.R. 514, to extend programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education, but did not reach final agreement and will meet again tomorrow.

VETERANS' EDUCATION

Conferees met in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H.R. 11959, proposed veterans' education and training assistance amendments, but did not reach final agreement and recessed subject to call.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, to resume hearings on S. 3374, authorizing funds for NASA for fiscal year 1971, to hear NASA Administrator Paine, 9:30 a.m., 235 Old Senate Office Building.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of March 11, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 37

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Curtis praised report of President's Task Force on Rural Development. Sen. Percy inserted Rep. Railsback's testimony on "need" for increased Farmers Home Administration funding. Sen. Pearson submitted and discussed measure to rename this Department as Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

HOUSE

1. CIGARETTE LABELING. Received the conference report on H. R. 6543, to extend public health protection with respect to cigarette smoking (H. Report No. 91-897). pp. H1655-7
2. WHEAT. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S. 858, to increase the Tulalake area Durum wheat allotments. p. H1735

3. BUDGET. Rep. Mink stated that the President's budget "presents a shocking picture of retrenchment." pp. H1703-4
4. INTEREST RATES; RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Patman discussed the exchange of ideas made during the meeting of the Committee on Rural and Urban Development of the National Governors Conference. pp. H1709-10
5. ENVIRONMENT; POLLUTION. Rep. Teague, Calif., inserted an address, "Environment: The Challenge of the Future." pp. H1728-9
Rep. Anderson, Ill., commented that the House Republican Conference praised the President for "recognizing the urgency of our environmental crisis." p. H1729

SENATE

6. IRRIGATION, SALINE WATER, RECREATION. The Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: S.2882, to authorize the construction of supplemental irrigation facilities for the Yuma Mesa Irrigation District; S. 3426, to authorize funds for the saline water conversion program for fiscal year 1971 with amendment; and H. R. 3786, to authorize additional funds for acquisition of land at the Point Reyes National Seashore, with amendment. p. D215
7. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Curtis praised the report of the President's Task Force on Rural Development and lauded the Secretary as one "dedicated to the task of improving the lot of rural America" and "to increasing farm income". pp. S3429-31
8. FHA, FARM LOANS. Sen. Percy inserted the testimony of Rep. Railsback on the need for increased FHA funding, adding that "four out of five applications for younger farmers are rejected, and one-half of operating loans are rejected, for lack of funds". pp. S3472-74
9. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Javits inserted the report of the Presidential Task Force on International Development, which states that "There is likely to be a continuing need for PL 480 development assistance for some time to come". pp. S3526-37
10. METRIC SYSTEM. Sen. Pell noted that plans were underway in Canada to convert to the metric system, leaving the United States as the "only major industrial country in the world which has not taken steps to convert to the metric system". pp. S3462-3466
11. ENVIRONMENT. Sen. Allott discussed the "cross-committment" concept in making appropriations for improvement of the environment, noting that the building of a super-highway often involves the displacement of a residential area, resulting in environmental change for the community. pp. S3429-31
12. POPULATION. The Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee ordered favorably reported to the full committee S. 2108, to improve family planning services and population research activities of the Federal Government. p. D216

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COLMER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 873. Resolution for consideration of H.R. 15945, a bill to authorize appropriations for certain maritime programs of the Department of Commerce. (Rept. No. 91-896.) Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 6543 (Rept. No. 91-897). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SISK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 874. Resolution for consideration of S. 858, an act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to wheat. (Rept. No. 91-898). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 875. Resolution for consideration of H.R. 15694, a bill to authorize appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard (Rept. No. 91-899). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 876. Resolution for consideration of H.R. 15728, a bill to authorize the extension of certain naval vessel loans now in existence and new loans, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 91-900). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 15349. A bill to amend the Railway Labor Act in order to change the number of carrier representatives and labor organization representatives on the National Railroad Adjustment Board, and for other purposes with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-91). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. TAYLOR: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 1187. A bill to amend the act of August 7, 1961, providing for the establishment of Cape Cod National Seashore with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-902). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. TAYLOR: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 4172. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide additional financial assistance for development and operation costs of the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes, with amendments (Rept. No. 91-903). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 16311. A bill to authorize a family assistance plan providing basic benefits to low-income families with children, to provide incentives for employment and training to improve the capacity for employment of members of such families, to achieve greater uniformity of treatment of recipients under the Federal-State public assistance programs and to otherwise improve such programs, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 91-904). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House in the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 533. An act for the relief of Barbara

Rogerson Marmor. (Rept. No. 91-888). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 614. An act for the relief of Franz Charles Feldmeier (Rept. No. 91-889). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1775. An act for the relief of Cora S. Villaruel (Rept. No. 91-890). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1934. An act for the relief of Michael M. Goutmann (Rept. No. 91-891). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1963. An act for the relief of Wu Hip (Rept. No. 91-892). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2363. An act to confer U.S. citizenship posthumously upon L. Cpl. Andre L. Knoppert (Rept. No. 91-893). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RODINO: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1747. A bill for the relief of Jose Luis Calleja-Perez; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-894). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MESKILL: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 12959. A bill for the relief of Gloria Jara Haase; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-895). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHLEY (for himself, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. KARTH, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. O'KONSKI, Mr. PUOINSKI, Mr. REUSS, Mr. SCHADEBERG, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. YATES, and Mr. ZABLOCKI):

H.R. 16389. A bill to provide that ports on the Great Lakes shall be included in the ports described in section 809 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ASHLEY (for himself, Mr. BETTS, Mr. BRADEMAs, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. DIGGE, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. FEIGMAN, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LANDGREBE, Mr. LATTI, Mr. McDONALD of Michigan, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. STANTON, Mr. STOKES, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. VANIK, and Mr. VIGORITO):

H.R. 16390. A bill to provide that ports on the Great Lakes shall be included in the ports described in section 809 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 16391. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to establish procedures providing members of the Armed Forces redress of grievances arising from acts of brutality or other cruelties, and acts which abridge or deny rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, suffered by them while serving in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BURKE of Florida:

H.R. 16392. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the rates and income limitations relating to payment of pension and parents' dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. COHELAN (for himself, Mr. HOSMER, and Mr. STEED):

H.R. 16393. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for a partial exemption from duty for certain transportation vehicles manufactured or produced in the United States with the use of foreign components imported under temporary importation bond; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. KARTH, and Mr. McCLOSKEY):

H.R. 16394. A bill to provide for the protection and conservation of certain areas within the boundaries of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H.R. 16395. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 to authorize elderly persons to exchange food stamps under certain circumstances for meals prepared and served by private nonprofit organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HUNGATE:

H.R. 16396. A bill to amend the act of June 27, 1960 (74 Stat. 220), relating to the preservation of historical and archeological data; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KING:

H.R. 16397. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income tax interest on deposits in financial institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KLEPPE:

H.R. 16398. A bill to amend the act of June 27, 1960 (74 Stat. 220), relating to the preservation of historical and archeological data; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 16399. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in order to give the Interstate Commerce Commission additional authority to alleviate freight car shortages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KYROS:

H.R. 16400. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the making of grants to medical schools and hospitals to assist them in establishing special departments and programs in the field of family practice, and otherwise to encourage and promote the training of medical and paramedical personnel in the field of family medicine; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LOWENSTEIN:

H.R. 16401. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, to improve the judicial administration of State criminal courts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCULLOCH:

H.R. 16402. A bill to include certain officers and employees of the Department of Labor within the provisions of sections 111 and 1114 of title 18 of the United States Code relating to assaults and homicides; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McFALL:

H.R. 16403. A bill to prohibit equity participation financing by financial institutions and certain other lenders; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MOORHEAD (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 16404. A bill to create a Federal Insurance Guaranty Corporation to protect the American public against certain insurance company insolvencies; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 16405. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 15-percent increase in annuities and to change the

method of computing interest on investments of the railroad retirement accounts; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 16406. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude certain miners' pensions from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUIE (for himself and Mr. ASHBROOK):

H.R. 16407. A bill to amend section 504(a) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 by adding to the list of offenses conviction of which bars the person convicted from holding union office; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H.R. 16408. A bill to amend the joint resolution establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 16409. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide hospital and medical care thereunder with respect to any disability of any veteran of World War I or a period of war thereafter who was a prisoner of war for 180 or more consecutive days; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 16410. A bill to credit certain service rendered by District of Columbia substitute teachers for purposes of civil service retirement; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STUCKEY:

H.R. 16411. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, in order to make unlawful, as unreasonable and unjust discrimination against and an undue burden upon interstate commerce, certain property tax assessments of common and contract carrier property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TUNNEY:

H.R. 16412. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act to provide grants for the establishment, equipping, and operation of the emergency communication facilities to make the national emergency telephone number 911 available throughout the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 16413. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to require insured banks to maintain certain records, to require that certain transactions in United States currency be reported to the Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WHITEHURST (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. HALPERN, and Mr. POLLOCK):

H.R. 16414. A bill to be known as the Pollution Abatement Act of 1970, to establish the National Environmental Control Commission as an independent agency of the Government, and to vest in that Commission jurisdiction over environmental pollution programs; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 16415. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income tax interest on certain deposits in thrift institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Utah:

H.R. 16416. A bill to reimburse the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation for tribal funds that were used to construct, operate, and maintain the Uintah Indian irrigation project, Utah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CELLER:

H.R. 16417. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to broaden the authority of the

Secretaries of the military departments to settle certain admiralty claims administratively, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 16418. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 so as to prohibit the broadcasting of pay television programs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.R. 16419. A bill to prohibit the involuntary busing of schoolchildren and to adopt freedom of choice as a national policy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FREY:

H.R. 16420. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the rates and income limitations relating to payment of pension and parents' dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.R. 16421. A bill to increase the maximum mortgage amount insurable under section 242 of the National Housing Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 16422. A bill to amend the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 to provide for training of persons to participate in programs to prevent, abate, or control environmental pollution; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HAYS:

H.R. 16423. A bill to provide that duly authenticated copies of State records relating to the birth of an individual shall be conclusive evidence of certain facts in connection with applications for U.S. passports; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LUKENS:

H.R. 16424. A bill to establish an educational assistance program for the children of police officers who died as a result of a disability or disease incurred in line of duty; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H.R. 16425. A bill to amend title IX of the Public Health Service Act so as to extend and improve the existing program relating to education, research, training, and demonstrations in the fields of heart disease, cancer, stroke, and other major diseases and conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 16426. A bill to amend the Community Mental Health Centers Act to provide for the control of the amount of methadone that may be prescribed for administration to any individual in any 48-hour period; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 16427. A bill to require the establishment of marine sanctuaries and to prohibit the depositing of any harmful materials therein; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 16428. A bill to create a rebuttable presumption that a disability of a veteran of any war or certain other military service is service connected under certain circumstances; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 16429. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to deem veterans who were prisoners of war to have service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PERKINS (for himself, Mr. AYRES, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. QUIE, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. RUTH, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. STOKES, Mr. ESCH, Mr. CAREY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. BURTON of California, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. GIAIMO, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. VANIK, Mr. REIFEL, Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas, and Mr. MAYNE):

H.R. 16430. A bill to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities

Act of 1965, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCHNEEBELI:

H.R. 16431. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to increase the rates and income limitations relating to payment of pension and parents' dependency and indemnity compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 16432. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and title II of the Social Security Act to provide a full exemption (through credit or refund) from the employees' tax under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, and an equivalent reduction in the self-employment tax, in the case of individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 16433. A bill to amend authority of the Secretary of the Interior under the act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 773), to encourage through the National Park Services travel in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TAFT:

H.R. 16434. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 16435. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage under the supplementary medical insurance program for the cost of chiropractor's services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 16436. A bill to promote and protect the free flow of interstate commerce without unreasonable damage to the environment; to assure that activities which affect interstate commerce will not unreasonably injure environmental rights; to provide a right of action for relief for protection of the environment from unreasonable infringement by activities which affect interstate commerce and to establish the right of all citizens to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of the environment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 16437. A bill to establish the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area in the States of Idaho and Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BROTZMAN:

H.J. Res. 1125. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.J. Res. 1126. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to powers reserved to the several States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALIFIANAKIS:

H.J. Res. 1127. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NATCHER:

H.J. Res. 1128. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New York:

H.J. Res. 1129. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H.J. Res. 1130. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Environment and Technology; to the Committee on Rules.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of March 17, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 41

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Tulelake area Durum wheat allotment bill. House committee reported Youth Conservation Corps bill. Rep. Mahon inserted schedule for committee reporting and House consideration of appropriation bills. Sen. Aiken, et al, and Rep. Dellenback introduced and Sen. Aiken discussed land utilization bill.

HOUSE

1. WHEAT. By voice vote passed S. 858, in lieu of H. R. 485, to increase permanently from 8,000 to 12,000 acres the aggregate wheat allotments in the Tulelake area of Calif. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. H1859-61
2. YOUTH CORPS. The Education and Labor Committee reported H. R. 15361, to establish a pilot program designated as the Youth Conservation Corps (H. Rept. No. 91-915). p. H1887

3. MIGRANT HOUSING. Rep. Hutchinson stated that "The unrealistic and impractical application of the standards" for migrant labor housing is creating problems for the growers. p. H1862
4. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Dent criticized foreign trade policies stating that far-reaching economic changes have occurred "yet the national trade policy continues with very little change." pp. H1865-7
5. ENVIRONMENT; POLLUTION; PESTICIDES. Rep. Monagan discussed the provisions of his bill which would establish a Presidential Council on the Environment, spoke on the threat of pesticide contamination saying "there must be a balancing of risks and the potential hazard to health cannot be continually ignored as the Department of Agriculture consistently has done." pp. H1869-71
6. FIRE RESEARCH. Both Houses received from Commerce Department a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations to carry out the Fire Research and Safety Act of 1968; to S. Commerce and H. Science and Astronautics Committee. pp. S3814, H1887
7. FINANCES. Both Houses received from Treasury Dept. the annual report on the state of finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1969 (H. Doc. 91-228); to S. Finance and H. Ways and Means Committees. pp. S3814, H1887

SENATE

8. RECREATION; LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 3786, to authorize additional funds for acquisition of land for Point Reyes National Seashore. pp. S3821-25
9. PACKAGING; SAFETY. The Committee on Commerce ordered reported, but did not actually report, S. 2162, to authorize the establishment of standards for the child-resistant packaging of hazardous substances. p. D244
10. ECONOMY. Sen. Bible inserted news articles which show that the large interest rates are available only to large investors, and special reference is made to FHA securities. pp. S3835-37
Sen. Miller inserted the Economic Club address by Secretary Stans in which it is stated that one American farm worker produces enough to feed 42 people. pp. S3832-34
Sen. Talmadge stated that "the most serious issue of economic policy at the present time is the excessively tight monetary policy that has been pursued by the Federal Reserve System". p. S3820
11. SALMON FISHING. Sen. Magnuson reported that South Korean fishermen threaten North Pacific salmon resources. p. S3837
12. VIETNAM LAND REFORM. Senators Packwood and Magnuson hailed the passage of land reform legislation in VietNam. pp. S3821 and S3828

875, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

TULELAKE AREA DURUM WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 874 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 874

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 858) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to wheat. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California (Mr. SISK) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 874 provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate for consideration of S. 858 to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to wheat.

The purpose of S. 858 is to increase permanently from 8,000 to 12,000 acres the aggregate wheat allotments in the irrigable portion of the Tulalake area of California. Increased allotments would be available only to privately owned farms which agreed to plant their entire allotment to Durum wheat.

Durum wheat is commonly utilized in making pasta products and quality man-

ufacturers have steadfastly refused to substitute other types of wheat in these products. There is a great demand for Durum on the west coast and if its production in the Tulalake area was terminated, it would have to be shipped from the Dakotas, Montana, or Minnesota at prohibitive rates and the consuming public would, of course, bear the brunt of the cost increase.

The Durum wheat in the area is milled domestically, subject to a processing tax of 75 cents per bushel, which would result in a savings of \$16,300.50 for fiscal year 1971.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 874 in order that S. 858 may be considered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA).

(Mr. LATTA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is to make permanent the wheat acreage in the irrigable part of the Tulalake, Calif., area.

The acre increase would be from 8,000 to 12,000 acres and would be available only to privately owned farms which agree to plant their entire allotment in Durum wheat.

Previous Congresses have recognized the special circumstances of the area and passed legislation to provide such wheat allotments on a temporary basis. This will make the allotments permanent and set the acreage at 12,000 acres.

The committee report points out that this type of wheat is needed on the west coast and that the farms in the area are small and that most of the farm owners have a total income of less than \$4,000 per year. The report also notes that the Department of Agriculture will save \$16,300 in fiscal 1971 if the legislation passes.

The Department of Agriculture opposes the bill because it gives favored treatment to a few producers. It points out that national production of Durum wheat is sufficient to meet both domestic and export requirements.

My only regret about this bill, Mr. Speaker, is that there are no benefits to our Soft Red Winter wheat producers. I have many of these producers in my district and they are in dire need of some additional help and it cannot come too soon.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to House Resolution 874, the House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 858) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to wheat.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 485, with Mr. FLYNT in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PURCELL) will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. KLEPPE) will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PURCELL).

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield whatever time he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. FOLEY).

[Mr. FOLEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. KLEPPE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Chairman, I only want to say I think the gentleman from Washington has explained the bill. I may add just one point. The United States Durum Growers Association has as its president a resident of my State of North Dakota. He is not from my district, but he is from North Dakota. That organization has sponsored and does approve and support this legislation. I think it is important for the Members to know that this legislation has their support.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of S. 858. This bill would extend to a deserving group of wheat farmers in California the opportunity to grow more high quality Durum wheat for a localized market.

It would not add any Government expense to the wheat program. There is no authority in the bill for certificate payments or for diversion payments on the additional acreage granted to these California producers.

Now it might seem strange to some of my colleagues to hear me advocate the passage of this bill, in that I have the privilege of representing America's No. 1 Durum State. But I say that as a representative from a great Durum wheat area, my constituency has raised no objection to California growers expanding their production to reach a market which at this point is inaccessible to North Dakota Durum.

Under this bill the Tulalake growers could plant up to 12,000 acres of wheat—or approximately 4,000 acres more than presently allowed. The extra production on this increased acreage will be marketed without subsidy from the Government and with jeopardizing the Tulalake's farmers' eligibility for the program benefits they enjoyed in the absence of this privilege to increase their production.

As I said, the Government cannot lose on this bill. It may, in fact, even profit from the bill. It will, to the extent that increased consumption of Durum wheat as food occurs. You see, the Government collects 75 cents from processors for each bushel of wheat changed into human food. Thus, the estimated production of 543,000 bushels will yield some \$408,000, all of which will be retained by CCC.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, this is a

bill which gives wheat farmers in the Tulalake area of California a choice—a choice to grow more wheat for the market and without Government assistance.

It is a good bill and it deserves the support of the House.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. JOHNSON) such time as he may consume.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 485, a bill to increase Durum wheat allotments in a limited area of Siskiyou and Modoc Counties of California, both of which I represent here in Congress. This bill applies only to these areas and does not affect any other region, either in California or throughout the Nation. The Tulalake Basin, of which we are concerned, is the only area in California in which Durum wheat suitable for milling is produced. All of the Durum wheat grown here goes into macaroni production, and the Pacific coast producers of pasta products can use whatever Durum can be grown in Tulalake. It should be emphasized that this market for Durum was developed largely by the growers themselves over the years, but acreage allotments have not kept pace with consumer demand.

For those of you who are not familiar with our area, we are located in the northeast corner of California where Siskiyou and Modoc Counties join the State of Oregon. This is a high—slightly over 4,000 feet—desert area surrounded entirely by mountains. Frosts can, and all too often do, occur any month of the year. The soil is highly productive but due to climatic conditions and distance from markets, only the hardy type crops such as malting barley, Durum wheat, alfalfa hay, and potatoes can be raised.

Prior to the time we started growing Durum wheat in 1953, the Tulalake Basin farmers were famous for growing malting barley which was marketed throughout the United States, England, and South America. But with the advent of acreage allotment controls on cotton, rice, and wheat the acres previously producing these crops in the Midwest started raising malting barley on the diverted acres. We lost our Midwest malting barley markets. Today the market for what malting barley we do produce is limited exclusively to the west coast.

In H.R. 485, we seek a permanent Durum wheat allotment of 12,000 acres. Much of the land in the basin is publicly owned, but this legislation deals only with some 40,800 acres of land under private ownership, land acquired largely by ex-GI homesteading after World War II. No other land in this area can be brought under cultivation.

In 1956 and 1957, Congress granted a 2-1 acreage increase in Durum wheat to North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, and the Tulalake Basin. In 1958, Congress approved special legislation granting a minimum of 8,000 acres of Durum wheat to the Tulalake Basin. Subsequently, other special, temporary legislation was enacted for the purpose of building up permanent wheat allot-

ments in Tulalake. Unfortunately, this has not been accomplished.

Instead of obtaining permanent allotments of up to 12,000 acres as Congress had intended, Tulalake farmers have only 4,698.5 acres of allotments on private-owned land.

West coast consumption of pasta products is 2,099,064 hundredweight. Planting the entire acreage allotment and assuming a high yield of 4,800 pounds per acre will produce 225,528 pounds of Durum. On the basis of 71.5 pounds of Semolina from 100 pounds of Durum we need 2,600,000 hundredweight of Durum to meet the west coast need alone.

It should be emphasized that Tulalake Durum wheat has never been put under loan. Actually, this Durum is always sold within 4 months of harvest.

The Department of Agriculture mentions that the wheat program is a voluntary one and the growers can forego program benefits and plant unlimited acreages. This restricts the raising of Durum to only allotted acreages. The profit made by farmers now is reflected in the price paid by millers for the domestic milling certificates which will not be issued on the increased acreage, according to the provisions of the bill before us. This means that the U.S. Government makes a profit on all of the Durum that is milled under existing programs and I estimate it will make an additional \$360,000 a year under the program as extended.

With small Tulalake homesteads of 70 acres or less the barley substitution program is profitable. Most farmers in Tulalake have only a small barley base and they cannot afford to leave 20 percent of their farms fallow to qualify under the barley substitution program.

The Southwest Miller reports that Durum acreage planted in 1969 was 9 percent less than in 1968. The U.S. Durum Wheat Growers also report on July 1, 1969, record exports of Durum for the past 12 months. Exports exceeded 50 million bushels compared to 31 million bushels last year. This is 163 percent of last year compared to 110 percent for Hard Red Spring wheat, 62 percent for Hard Red Winter wheat, 33 percent for Soft Red Winter wheat, and 57 percent for White wheat.

Mr. Chairman, it should be emphasized again that the demand for Durum wheat to meet the needs of the manufacturers on the Pacific coast is such that the entire area could be planted to Durum wheat without satisfying the complete demand and, therefore, a 12,000 acre allotment is not unreasonable in that there will be a permanent market for this product.

I feel that the earlier legislation, the most recent of which is found in Public Law 88-64 approved by the House of Representatives on July 8, 1963, and signed into law 9 days later, establishes the precedent which we base our hopes on today. The 1964 crop, by that legislation, was increased to 12,000 acres, but for that year only.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I want to say that the National Durum Wheat Growers Association have gone on record approving H.R. 485. This association is comprised of midwest Durum farmers.

They can see the need for this legislation which will not hurt their sales of Durum due to freight rates from the Midwest to the west coast. There is no surplus of Durum wheat on the west coast, in fact there is a shortage.

This bill will not cost the Government a dollar—in fact, the Government will make a profit.

Since there is a need for additional west coast Durum wheat, there is no cost involved for the United States and no other area will be hurt by H.R. 485, I respectfully ask for your approval of this legislation.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

S. 858

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That subsection (j) of section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1334), is amended to read as follows:

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, may I ask if the Clerk read the bill, H.R. 485, or the bill, S. 858, which was made in order by the rule?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will respond to the gentleman from Missouri that the Clerk is reading from the bill, S. 858.

[Mr. HALL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, further reserving the right to object, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HALL. How long is the Senate bill?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Missouri that the Senate bill, S. 858, is approximately two and a half pages long.

Mr. HALL. Under the circumstances, not having it before us, I ask that the Clerk read it. I object to the unanimous-consent request, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

"(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall increase the acreage allotments for the 1970 and subsequent crops of wheat for privately owned farms in the irrigable portion of the area known as the Tulalake division of the Klamath project of California located in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, as defined by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, and hereinafter referred to as the area. The increase for the area for each such crop shall be determined by adding, to the extent applications are made therefor, to the total allotments

established for privately owned farms in the area for the particular crop without regard to this subsection (hereinafter referred to as the original allotments) an acreage sufficient to make available for each such crop a total allotment of twelve thousand acres for the area. The additional allotments made available by this subsection shall be in addition to the National, State, and county allotments otherwise established under this section, and the acreage planted to wheat pursuant to such increases in allotments shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments except as may be desirable in providing increases in allotments for subsequent years under this subsection for the production of Durum wheat. The Secretary shall apportion the additional allotment acreage made available under this subsection between Modoc and Siskiyou Counties on the basis of the relative needs for additional allotments for the portion of the area in each county. The Secretary shall allot such additional acreage to individual farms in the area for which applications for increased acreages are made on the basis of tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil and topography, and the original allotment for the farm, if any. The increase in the wheat acreage allotment for any farm under this subsection (1) shall not be taken into account in computing the farm wheat marketing allocation under section 379b, and (2) shall be conditioned upon the production of Durum wheat on the original allotment and on the increased acreage. The producers on a farm receiving an increased allotment under this subsection shall not be eligible for diversion payments under section 339."

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker, having resumed the chair, Mr. FLYNT, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill S. 858, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to wheat, pursuant to House Resolution 874, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 485) was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

GILBERT BILL TO ESTABLISH A SENIOR CITIZENS SKILL AND TALENT UTILIZATION PROGRAM

(Mr. GILBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, the Congress and the executive branch last year went part of the way toward relieving

the unfair burdens on senior citizens when it passed the 15-percent increase in social security benefits.

There is much more yet to be done and I would hope that my bill to increase social security benefits by 50 percent would receive consideration by the Congress this year.

Nevertheless, there are other actions we can take to ease the financial plight of our elderly who live on fixed incomes, while at the same time providing means by which these skilled and talented people can perform a vital service to the communities in which they live.

I have today introduced a bill, the Senior Citizens Skill and Talent Utilization Act, which I believe will go a long way toward making better use of our senior citizens in communities all over our Nation.

My bill would provide Federal grants to local community groups to employ senior citizens to perform community improvement projects. Those of us who have been actively working on behalf of senior citizens in the past have been amazed at the wealth of talent available. We have been equally amazed at how under utilized it is in so many communities.

If by utilizing the talents of people whose skills have been sharpened, over decades of experience, we can at the same time lift these citizens above the poverty level, I see no reason why Congress should not act immediately.

My bill proposes that Congress appropriate \$50 million in fiscal 1971 to begin this program, and within 2 years, increase the level of funding to \$125 million. I would hope by then that the benefits of this program to the communities as well as to the senior citizen participants, would be so well documented that we could fund the program at a much higher rate.

Mr. Speaker, we in Congress too many times have had to consider programs against something. My program is perhaps unique in that it is for something. It is an enrichment program for the young and for local communities. And at the same time it allows our older citizens to perform needed valuable services within their communities. These people have worked for years and deserve to spend their golden years in dignity and useful service.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

(Mr. HUNGATE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker. This seems an appropriate time to pay tribute to one of the finest Members and most complete Irishman this body ever had, our good friend MIKE KIRWAN. It seems to me St. Patrick's Day would be a good time, and a tribute to the Irish the best way, to show MIKE our esteem for him.

St. Patrick was a gentleman,
Who through strategy and stealth,
Drove all the snakes from Ireland—
Here's a bumper to his health.
But not too many bumpers,
Lest we lose ourselves and then
Forget the good St. Patrick
And see the snakes again.

Pure water is the best of gifts that man to man can bring.
But who am I that I should have the best of everything?
Let princes revel at the pump, let peers with ponds make free,
Whiskey or wine, or even beer, is good enough for me.

—Neaves.

O'SLATTERY'S LIGHT DRAGOONS

You have heard of Julius Caesar and of great Napoleon, too,
And how the Cork militia beat the Turks at Waterloo,
But there's a page of glory that as yet remains uncut,
'Tis the immortal story of O'Slattery's mounted foot.

This gallant corps was organized by O'Slattery's oldest son,
A noble minded poacher with a double-breasted gun,
And many a head was broken, aye, and many an eye was shut
In learning to maneuver with O'Slattery's mounted foot.

Then down the mountains came the squadrons and platoons,
Those four and twenty fighting men and a couple of stout gossoons.
The band was playing merrily those patriotic tunes
Secure that fame would gild the name of O'Slattery's light dragoons.

First they'd reconnoiter 'round Shanahan's old shebeen;
It used to be a chop-house, but we called it the canteen,
And there we saw a notice that the bravest heart unnerved:
All liquor must be settled for before the drinks are served.

So on we marched but again soon each warrior's heart turned pale.
For rising high forinst us we beheld the county jail.
And when the army faced about 'twas in time to find
A couple of policemen had surrounded it from behind.

"Across the ditch," our leader cried, "and take the foe in flank,"
But yells of consternation then arose from every rank;
For posted high upon a tree we very plainly saw:
Trespassers prosecuted in accordance with the law.

"Foiled again," cried O'Slattery, "here ends our grand campaign,
'Tis merely throwing life away to cross yon raging drain;
I'm not so bold as lions but I'm braver nor a hen,
And he who fights and runs away will live to fight again."

So back to the mountains went the squadrons and platoons,
Those four and twenty fighting men and a couple of stout gossoons,
The band was playing cautiously those patriotic tunes,
To gild the fame, tho' rather lame, of Slat-tery's light dragoons.

We reached the mountains safely tho' all stiff and sore with cramp,
Each took a neat of whiskey straight to dissipate the damp;
And when their pipes were loaded up O'Slattery up and said:
Today's immortal fight will be remembered by the dead.

"I never will forget," said he, "while this brave heart shall beat,
The eager way ye followed when I headed the retreat,
Ye've heard the soldier's maxim when desisting from the fight;
'Best be a coward for five minutes than a dead man all your life.'"

So there in the mountains rest the squadrons and platoons,
The four and twenty fighting men and a couple of stout gosssoons.
They march no more so martially to patriotic tunes,
But all the same they sing the fame of O'Slattery's light dragoons.

SHANAHAN'S OULD SHEBEEN

(By Gerald Brennan)

This is the tale that Cassidy told
In his halls a-sheen with purple and gold;
—Told as he sprawled in an easy chair,
Chewing cigars at a dollar a pair.
—Told with a sigh and perchance a tear
As the rough soul showed through the cracked veneer;
—Told as he gazed on the walls near by,
Where a Greuze and a Millet were hung on high,
With a rude little print in a frame between—
A picture of Shanahan's old shebeen.

"I'm drinkin' me mornin's mornin'—but it doesn't taste the same;
Though the glass is iv finest crystal, an' the liquor slips down like crame;
An' me cockney footman brings it on a soort of a silver plate,—
Sherry and bitters it is; whiskey is out iv date.
In me bran' new brownstone manshin'—
Flit' av'noo over th' way,
Th' Cathedral round th' corner, an' the Lord Archbishop to tay,
Sure I ought to be sthiff with grandeur, but me tastes are mighty mean,
An' I'd rather a mornin's mornin' at Shanahan's ould shebeen.

"Oh! well do I mind th' shanty—th' rocks, an' the field beyant,
The dirt floor yellow wid sawdust, an' th' walls on a three-inch shlant.
There's a twelve-story 'flat' on th' site now—('twas meself that bullded the same),
An' they called it "The Mont-morincy"—though I wanted the good ould name.
Me dinner-pail under me oxtner, before th' whistled blew,
I'd banish th' drames from me eyelids wid a noggin', or maybe two;
An' oh! 'twas th' liligant whiskey—its like I have never seen
Since I went for me mornin's mornin' to Shanahan's ould shebeen.

"I disremember the' makers—I couldn't tell you th' brand;
But it smiled like the golden sunlight, an' it looked an' tasted gr-rand.
When me throat was caked with morthar an' me head was cracked wid a blast,
One drink o' Shanahan's dewdrops an' all me troubles was past.
That's why, as I squat on th' cushins, wid divil a hap'orth to do,
In a mornin' coat lined wid velvit, an' a champagne lunch at two,
The' mem'ry comes like a banshee meself an' me wealth between;
An' I long for a mornin's mornin' in Shanahan's ould shebeen.

"A morin' coat lined wid velvit—an' me ould coat used to do
Alike for mornin' an' evenin' (an' sometimes I slep' in it, too),
An' 'twas divil a sup iv sherry that Shanahan kept—no fear;
If you couldn't afford good whisky, he'd take you on trust for beer.

Th' dacintest gang I knew there—McCarthy (Sinathor since),
An' Murphy that mixed th' morthar (sure th' Pope has made him a Prince),
You should see 'em, avic, o' Sundays, wid faces scraped an' clean,
When th' boss stood a mornin's mornin' round Shanahan's ould shebeen.

"Whist!—here comes his Grace's carriage;
'twill be lunctime by an' by;
An' I dasn't drink another, though me throat is powerful dry;
For I've got to meet th' Archbishop—I'm a laborer now no more,
—But, ohone! those were fine times, then, lad, an' to talk o' 'em makes me sore.
An' whisper—there's times, I tell you, when I'd swap this easy chair,
An' the velvit coat, an' th' footman, wid his Sassenach nose in th' air,
—An th' Lord Archbishop himself, too, for a drink o' th' days that ha' been,
For th' taste o' a mornin's mornin' in Shanahan's ould shebeen."

MIGRANT HOUSING

(Mr. HUTCHINSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

MR. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, migrant labor housing standards promulgated by the Department of Labor are being rigidly enforced in the fruit- and vegetable-producing areas of southwestern Michigan. The unrealistic and impractical application of the standards, from the growers' point of view, has resulted in an organization intent on obtaining Federal aid in the construction of migrant housing. Their position is that if the Government requires housing for migrants beyond the financial ability of the grower to provide, the Government should bear a part of the burden. Illustrative of the manner in which the standards are being applied is the reported case of a grower who just completed a new house for his family, but found that if the house had been built for migrants it would not pass inspection—the windows were not properly spaced. In other cases, shower facilities which passed the requirements of distance from the dwellings at the time of construction now are declared too far away.

There is a growing opinion that the Government seeks to discourage the use of migrant labor in the area, though such labor is presently essential to the harvesting of crops.

A principal complaint of the growers is that they need to obtain individually and annually the housing permit required before they can utilize the services of the U.S. Employment Service in obtaining essential farm labor.

A year ago I was asked to come to their assistance and I arranged to have a Labor Department official, armed with authority, go into the area and there act upon individual applications.

Today these growers are faced with the same problems they experienced last spring. The following editorial, from the March 10, 1970, issue of the Benton Harbor, Mich., News-Palladium describes the present situation:

CURING A HEADACHE BY CHOPPING OFF HEAD

Southwestern Michigan bankers are joining forces with the area's fruit and vegetable

growers to pry off a housing lid imposed by the U.S. Labor Department on migrant facilities.

Before a grower can recruit outstate migrant workers, he must now obtain a license from the Department specifying the housing to be provided for the work crews.

If the reader might ask why should a farmer seek out a labor force from the southern states where there is a large available employment pool in the county's welfare rolls, the answer is simple.

The growers gave up on that one years ago. Michigan's unemployed are not interested in the farm.

The complaint is that the Labor Department is imposing unrealistic housing requirements as a round about means to phase out all migrant work in the U.S.

Ostensibly the regulations on minimum housing are to eradicate the pig pen accommodations which in the past have all too frequently characterized the rural living scene.

In practice, say the bankers and their farm customers, the costs for the upgraded housing in relation to farm prices are becoming unbearable.

Last week, the growers proposed a solution: let the federal government assume some financial responsibility for migrant housing.

It's unlikely either the growers or their bankers really want the U.S. to set up a bunch of Hilton hotels for migrants. More probably they just want to jolt the bureaucrats and the public into a realization of how serious the local situation really is. Possibly, thereby, the Labor department will ease its headlong rush to abolish migrant labor.

Fruit growers are turning increasingly to mechanical harvesting as a replacement for scarce farm workers. But the mechanical harvesting technology is far from being so advanced it can replace human harvesters now.

Many growers say without migrants, they'd have to give up growing strawberries here. The fresh market outlet for peaches, apples and other tree fruit could be erased, too.

This could spell catastrophe for the entire Fruit Belt, coming on top of what two local bankers say is a 50 per cent drop during the past five years in the net value of farming in Southwestern Michigan.

Judging by the fact that migrants still want to come here, local conditions can't be too bad. It's questionable whether the Labor department is helping anyone by substituting overnight social action for reasonable regulation of migrant housing.

The migrants will sit all summer on welfare with no jobs. The growers will suffer, perhaps catastrophically. And the housewife will pay more for fruit.

On the other hand, adjustments by all parties involved could be made painlessly if the Labor department would simply set a realistic time schedule allowing improved housing, technology and social philosophy to mesh smoothly during conversion.

REINSTATING RESPONSIBILITY IN OUR JUDICIAL SYSTEM

(Mr. MIZELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's decision by the U.S. Supreme Court to uphold a stay of a lower court desegregation plan in Charlotte, N.C., must be recognized as a move toward reinstating responsibility in our judicial system. The decision will relieve the city of Charlotte from complying with a ridiculous court order until the judicial process has been completed.



Public Law 91-220
91st Congress, S. 858
March 31, 1970

An Act

84 STAT. 86

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to wheat.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (j) of section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1334), is amended to read as follows:

“(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall increase the acreage allotments for the 1970 and subsequent crops of wheat for privately owned farms in the irrigable portion of the area known as the Tulelake division of the Klamath project of California located in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, as defined by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, and hereinafter referred to as the area. The increase for the area for each such crop shall be determined by adding, to the extent applications are made therefor, to the total allotments established for privately owned farms in the area for the particular crop without regard to this subsection (hereinafter referred to as the original allotments) an acreage sufficient to make available for each such crop a total allotment of twelve thousand acres for the area. The additional allotments made available by this subsection shall be in addition to the National, State, and county allotments otherwise established under this section, and the acreage planted to wheat pursuant to such increases in allotments shall not be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments except as may be desirable in providing increases in allotments for subsequent years under this subsection for the production of Durum wheat. The Secretary shall apportion the additional allotment acreage made available under this subsection between Modoc and Siskiyou Counties on the basis of the relative needs for additional allotments for the portion of the area in each county. The Secretary shall allot such additional acreage to individual farms in the area for which applications for increased acreages are made on the basis of tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil and topography, and the original allotment for the farm, if any. The increase in the wheat acreage allotment for any farm under this subsection (1) shall not be taken into account in computing the farm wheat marketing allocation under section 379b, and (2) shall be conditioned upon the production of Durum wheat on the original allotment and on the increased acreage. The producers on a farm receiving an increased allotment under this subsection shall not be eligible for diversion payments under section 339.”

Approved March 31, 1970.

Wheat acreage
allotments.
Tulelake area,
Calif.
72 Stat. 101;
77 Stat. 79.

79 Stat. 1202;
82 Stat. 996.
7 USC 1379b.

76 Stat. 622.
7 USC 1339.

(over)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 91-787 accompanying H.R. 485 (Comm. on Agriculture).
SENATE REPORT No. 91-417 (Comm. on Agriculture and Forestry).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 115 (1969): Sept. 23, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 116 (1970): Mar. 17, considered and passed House, in lieu
of H.R. 485.

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